New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI....NO. 1816. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GERMAN RIOTS.

Continued [illegible], but no New Violence.

INQUEST ON MULLER'S BODY.

HIS BURIAL.

German Mass Meeting in the Seventeenth Ward.

Speeches of John Cochrane, Ex-Coroner Wilhelm, an Ex-Police Lieutenant and Others.

[illegible] Attacking a German Target Company.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR OF MONDAY.

The 8th and 71st Regiments [illegible].

[illegible] RIOTERS.

[illegible] Ward was [illegible] yesterday. The Coroner's [illegible] commenced in the morning, was the [illegible] until noon. Later in the day came the funeral [illegible] and in the evening, a German mass meeting of indignation and advice. Bloody words were [illegible], but the police were prudent and the military [illegible].

[illegible] Hall, with [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible] quiet had been restored to the neighborhood of Avenue A, and to the City in consequence.

The Coroner's Inquest on the Body of John Muller.

Before Coroner Perry.

JUNE 14.—The Coroner's Court met shortly after 8 o'clock this morning, in Eustache New-Yorker, Volk's Theatre. The stage of the theatre was the scene of the inquest.

EVIDENCE OF JACOB DREYFUSS.

Jacob Dreyfuss, who witnessed the first and the whole of the disturbance, was called and examined—His testimony being given in German, was translated for the Coroner and Jury.

Witness—I reside at the corner of Third-street and Avenue A; I was at home looking out of the window in my house on Sunday night when the difficulty began; I went home at six and a half o'clock that night; I saw a little disturbance there; it was a quarrel between two Germans, one of whom was a[illegible] [illegible].

Q.—What were they doing? A.—One of them was struck a blow in the face; I don't know by whom; these two men were quarreling with each other; I don't know how, but I believe one struck the other; [illegible] loud talking between them; a [illegible] of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty [illegible] were the row occurred; there were [illegible] and children there; then a policeman appeared and told the crowd to disperse; one of the [illegible] the policeman by objecting to his [illegible]; the policeman then pushed the [illegible] off the sidewalk; I did not hear what the [illegible] said to the policeman; when the German was [illegible] off the sidewalk, he clutched the policeman [illegible] struggled with him; the latter then struck the German on the head with his club; several citizens [illegible] who were there separated the German from the police [illegible]; it was done only to keep the peace; no blows were struck in separating them; the two Germans [illegible] were first quarreling then ran away in different directions; one of them went to Karl's lager beer saloon, No. [illegible] Avenue A; the policeman followed him there and struck him with his club before Karl's door; there was no struggle between them at the door before the policeman struck the German; I don't know where he struck him; the blow was given with a club; the German was trying to escape at the time.

At this point in the testimony, the Germans on the jury objected to the translator's incompetency to translate, so Mr. Frank [illegible] retired, and Mr. Frederick Kistel was sworn as interpreter.

Witness continued—After the policeman left Karl's, the people laughed at him for having to leave the [illegible]; the other officer ran up Fourth-street; by that time there had congregated at the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A between two and three thousand people; shortly after, from fifteen to eighteen policemen came down Fourth-street towards Avenue A; [illegible] they got to the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A I heard no less than eighteen shots fired; [illegible] they were all fired by the policemen; they commenced [illegible] the very minute they got on the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A; the people on the corner were at the time laughing at the policeman who had run away; they had collected around some person who had chased the policeman away.

The widow of Muller, who had entered the main body of the theatre, here began to cry and make considerable noise.

The Coroner asked for Councilman Shappert, who [illegible] appeared and showed the men selected to keep order. The Coroner then addressed these men as follows:

[illegible]—It is necessary, in order to have a full and fair investigation, that we remain entirely undisturbed. Will you attend to your duty? If there is any noise or disturbance at any side of us, will you [illegible] to and stop it? At present there is too much noise.

Witness continued—I did not hear any threats made nor see anything thrown against the policeman; I was a block off, at the corner of Third-street and Avenue A; I could see the whole crowd; I first saw the policeman on the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A; I don't know whether there were any [illegible] policemen in Fourth-street or not.

Q.—How far were the policemen from the crowd when they fired? A.—Three or four paces; I could only see up Fourth-street one block; I can't say whether the crowd extended further up or not; I was [illegible] when the police came down that I don't know whether they (the police) were in the middle of the street or on the sidewalk; if anybody had thrown stones or used any violent means against the police I think I should have seen it; I don't think any missiles were thrown against the police; the crowd remained in its position, and did not move until the police fired upon them; I did not see any one shot or fall at the time; after the firing of the pistols by the police, the crowd dispersed; some went one way and some another; ten or twelve policemen followed the crowd up and beat them, and also fired upon them while they were dispersing; it was about dark; my position was in the window on the second story, in the northeast corner of the house, at the corner of Third-street and Avenue A; I did not see one stone thrown at all, not from the tops of the houses or anywhere else; when the police came the people did not shoot or hoot against the police; they dispersed quietly; they were afraid of their lives; I saw the men who did shoot, and if I should see the men here I would tell every one by name; there was no more disturbance that night; the police promenaded through the street, and clubbed down or shot every man they saw or met, no matter if he was only going home peaceably; I saw an old man quietly returning home clubbed down about 8 P. M.; it was on the right-hand side of Third-avenue, between Avenues A and B; after I saw that I closed my window, I did not care about seeing any more such tyranny; I don't know anybody else that I saw clubbed down by the police.

Q.—Have you heard of any ill feeling existing against the Metropolitan Police in this neighborhood by the Germans or others? A.—I have not.

Q.—Do you know any of the Metropolitan Police? A.—I do; George Cook—I know him personally; I did not see him among the crowd.

By a Juror—How far from Avenue A was the old man struck down? A.—About eight or ten paces; I could not tell what policeman did it; I don't know any of the members of the ex-police when they are dressed in citizen's clothes.

The Coroner was here asked to allow Dr. Roseelar to make another post-mortem examination of deceased, so as to extract the ball. Permission was readily granted.

EVIDENCE OF CASIMER KUNTZ.

I live at No. 29 Avenue A, where the murdered man is; I witnessed the first of the affray that occurred on Sunday last; I went home between 6 and 7 o'clock on Sunday evening and took my tea; while taking my tea I saw some men gathering on the corner of Third-street and Avenue A; I saw one man run out of the crowd alone, and run towards Karl's, No. 49 Avenue A; while the man was in Karl's, the crowd passed up to Fourth-street; I looked out of the window and saw some shooting going on at Fourth-street; four or five shots were fired; I went down-stairs; while going down other shots were fired, but I don't know where from; as I got to the door one man brought in this John Muller, and said he was shot; as Mr. Muller was brought in and placed on his feet he fell on his knees, and then backwards; when Mr. Muller was thus laying on the floor dead, two Policemen came in the house and clubbed him on the head as he lay in the entry.

A juror here asked the witness in German, if the deceased was not on the sidewalk when the Policemen struck him in the head. The witness answered Yes.

Witness—I was in the house when Muller was brought there, and they said he belonged in that house; I went out and looked at his face, and while doing so they (the police) clubbed him on the head; he was on his knees and was falling backwards on the sidewalk when they hit him; I think I should recognize the policeman who then struck deceased; there was no disturbance on the sidewalk at the time; I was hit on the head at the same time by these two officers; I did not know Muller personally; I knew he lived in that house; I was in the act of assisting Muller to get in the house when I was hit.

EVIDENCE OF MICHAEL [illegible].

I live at No. 40 Avenue A; I saw the first of the affray on Sunday; I was at the corner of Thirty first-street and Avenue A; it was at half past seven P. M.; I stood on Third-street, opposite Karl's; I saw about 100 people quietly standing on the opposite side, near Karl's; I then saw two men, I think they were policemen, though they had no badges, rushing into the crowd; they spoke to one single man, whom I don't know, to clear the road; he was standing there still and quietly; he did not do anything; he answered that he had a right to stand there as much as he pleased; then one of the officers took hold of him and split his head in two different places, by hitting him with a club; this man, then, bleeding profusely, ran into Karl's, and the officer ran after him; one officer then ran to Fourth-street and gave the alarm rap, and went away; I don't know where the other officer then went; it was all still and quiet; there was no disturbance; the crowd was laughing; I did not hear the crowd making any threats against the officers.

Q.—What was the crowd gathered there for? A.—You will find every Sunday Avenue A filled with the same crowd—families going to and coming from places; when I got there there was no fight, though I heard there had been one; about four or five minutes after the officer gave the alarm rap I saw fifteen or sixteen officers coming down Fourth-street; five men at least first, and after them Captain Hart, I think; the five men were two or three feet ahead; they marched down to the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A; when they arrived there they turned round and marched back about two or three houses; a few boys standing there commenced crying "hurrah;" I then saw the officers take out their clubs and club every one in their way; three officers there drew their revolvers and fired at the roof of a house where there was a man and his wife standing; there was no resistance whatever to the officers; the crowd quietly run away; the house fired at was opposite William Graynor's house; I did not see any stones, bricks or pistols fired from the house the officers fired at; I did not see any stones, brickbats, or anything else fired by the crowd; about ten or eleven shots I think were fired; all the shots I saw were fired by the officers and nobody else; there was no opposition in the crowd before the police fired; the people ran away at the commencement of the firing; I also went away; I did not see any one shot; I did not see the deceased in the crowd; I did not see anybody in the crowd whom I knew; I did not see any of the ex-policemen there; I know the man who was first attacked by the police very well, but I don't know his name.

By a Juror—Did you see the Metropolitan Police shoot against the crowd or only against that house? A.—I saw them shooting only against that house, its roof and windows; I think it very probable that the police hit the house they shot against, but I don't know, *I did not see it; people were setting in the windows of the house shot at.*

Alderman Steers wished to know if only one or more windows were occupied by persons looking out, and if they retired or returned the fire.

Witness—I don't know whether there were more than two persons looking out of the windows; all the persons I saw on the roof and at the windows, retired immediately after the first shots were fired.

EVIDENCE OF VALENTINE LUTZ.

I live at No. 59 Avenue A, corner of Fourth-street; I first saw the disturbance shortly after 7 P. M.; I was standing on Fourth-street, towards First avenue, and near Avenue A; I saw an officer standing near by, conversing with another man named Cook; I asked them what was going on, but could get no answer; Mr. Cook appeared to be persuading the policeman to go away, that it would then all be right.

About three minutes afterwards a squad of policemen came down the street with clubs in their hands; before they came to the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A, where there was a crowd collected, they raised their clubs and crying out "Clear the way," rushed on the crowd and beat them; some hundred of the crowd extended into Fourth-street; the people ran away as fast as possible; some of the houses were closed, and people had to take shelter wherever they could get it; I heard shots fired, but don't know who fired them, any more than they came from the police; they fired in all directions, up to the roofs and right into the people; they fired high and low, and in all directions; they chased the crowd into Third-street, where about twenty more shots were fired; the policemen returned from chasing the crowd down to Second street, and cleared the crowd that stood at Fourth-street; I heard nothing; when the police arrived, the crowd were laughing at the police; I saw stones thrown after the crowd was dispersed; I was standing alongside of Cook, a Metropolitan police officer, when three stones were fired; I did not see where they came from; I did not see the deceased in the crowd; the people laughed at the police for attacking the crowd so savagely.

THE CORONER THREATENS TO ARREST A JURYMAN.

The Coroner was asking the witness some question, when one of the Jurymen, Mr. Chas. H. Whalen, interrupted him, and wanted himself to ask the witness a question.

The Coroner ordered the Juryman to be silent, saying he would not be interrupted.

Mr. Whalen persisted in his interruption, saying he knew his rights.

The Coroner imperatively commanded the juror to be silent or he would arrest him.

Mr. Whalen, after the Coroner asked his question, arose and was going to make a speech in regard to the rights of jurors to ask questions of the witness, and also the necessity of the Court taking all the answers of the witness just as they were made.

Coroner—No speeches, Sir, no speeches—stop, Sir, no more of it.

Mr. Whalen—I wish to ask a question.

Coroner—If you wish to ask a question you can do so, but you must keep your seat—no getting up here to make speeches.

Mr. Whalen—Unless we have a free and open trial, with the privileges of the jurors allowed, I wish to retire from this Jury.

Coroner—You can do so, at any time, Sir.

Mr. Whalen—I wish to ask a question.

Coroner—Well, what do you wish, Sir?

Mr. Whalen—I want to know if we have a right to ask witnesses questions?

Coroner—Yes, Sir, if your questions are proper ones, and to the point, but if the Coroner is addressing the Court or witness, and a juror interrupts him, he (the juror) is guilty of contempt of Court, and subject to be arrested.

While the Coroner was administering the oath to the next witness, Mr. Whalen began talking, upon which the Coroner turned to him and sharply said, "Will you keep still, Sir, while I administer the oath?"

During the investigation several outside parties interrupted the Coroner, who at length peremptorily denounced silence, threatening to turn the parties thus annoying the Court out of the house; he declared that he would have no more interference, that the outsiders had no right to say one word in that Court, and he would not allow them to unless they addressed their questions to him, and he did not care about that for he and the jury were sufficient to try the case without any outside help.

EVIDENCE OF FREDERICK YOUCHER.

I reside at No. 174 Division-street; I was on the ground on Sunday night at half-past seven o'clock; I saw the people going through Avenue A; I saw the police standing in the avenue; I was told they were shooting; I heard a crowd hollooing "hurrah;" I saw 10 or 12 policemen beating a man with clubs; the crowd kept on hallowing; about that time two or three policemen came to the crowd and fired into it; some shots were fired at a roof; upon the firing the crowd dispersed; I went down as far as No. 29 Avenue A; I heard no shots after that; while I stood there I saw Muller coming down the sidewalk alone; as soon as he reached the house he fell down on his back right before my feet; another gentleman and I tried to get him up and carry him inside; by the time I got hold of his arm two policemen came along; they gave us each a couple of blows; I did not see them strike Muller; I then went into the house and up stairs; the other man came up in two or three minutes; when I came down stairs, Muller had been carried away to a doctor's shop I heard; I did not hear the man who was with me say he saw the deceased struck on the head.

To a Juror—I did not hear the officers tell the crowd to disperse before they began to fire; I did not see Muller shot.

EVIDENCE OF EDWARD MESSMER.

I live at No. 356 Second-avenue; I was at the scene of the affray on Sunday; I was coming down Avenue A with my friend, and observed a crowd of persons at the corner of Third-street and Avenue A, so I went over there to see what was the matter; I saw two policemen there; they were clearing people off the sidewalk; they acted pretty rough with them; I saw one of the policemen go up to a man and say something to him; also, handle him roughly, push him off the sidewalk; there was some kind of grumbling there; both policemen then walked across Third-street; one of them, named George Cook, came back; one man in the crowd took the policeman's part; he called George Cook out into the street with a few others; he said something—I don't know what—to them; the police, on being thus spoken to, went back on the sidewalk and acted very roughly to the people, pushing them off the sidewalk; there was one man standing behind the lamp-post; he, too, was handled roughly, though he was not in the way at all; they had some words; Dreshner, who called the police into the street, with two others, struck the man by the lamp-post and pulled him into the street; the policeman also hit this man with a club, and split his head; he ran away, and went down Avenue A to Karl's; after a short time he came out again; I saw him then run down Avenue A, and a policeman after him; Officer Cook then ran up Fourth-street for help; afterwards the crowd increased, but all was quiet; I saw three or four policemen coming down Fourth-street; Charley Droscher told them to arrest a German who was standing there; he did not tell them what to arrest him for; the police handled him very roughly; the man said he had done nothing; they took him off; shortly after six or seven policemen came along Fourth street and [illegible] to clear the people away; seventeen or eighteen [illegible] then marched in line up Fourth-street; the people had at that time left, and the middle of the street was clear; the police stopped at the [illegible] among themselves; they then went to both sides of the street, pushing the people and clubbing them; the police proceeded as far as Avenue A and returned, when they at once commenced firing on the house at the corner of Fourth-street; witness saw no one shot; saw neither stones nor brickbats thrown from that house, nor anywhere else at any time; he did not know any one in the crowd.

To a Juror—I cannot tell whether Officer Cook or Charles Drescher struck the man at the lamp-post first; they all rushed in together; Cook struck him with his club.

H. N. Wilhelm, Esq., a German citizen, who was Coroner last Summer, is connected with Coroner Perry to aid him in this investigation.

The Court then, at 12:40, adjourned, to meet Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, in the same place.

The Funeral of Muller.

The funeral of MULLER, *the German*, who was killed on Sunday evening during the riot at the corner of Third-street and Avenue A, took place yesterday. It was attended by an immense concourse of people, the majority being Germans.

The *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased, held on Monday, was unsatisfactory. The ball could not be found,—its direction could not even be traced. Yesterday another examination was made, when the ball was found embedded in the neck, showing that it had made an upward passage from the thorax, and that MULLER was not shot from a window, as was asserted. The news that the ball was found added fuel to the fire that already burnt bright and vivid enough among the exasperated crowd. Almost each man indicated to his neighbor with his finger, the path which the missile had taken, and stirred up afresh whatever embers might have been in need of kindling. There was certainly no lack of excitement in the vicinity of the premises where the corpse of deceased was exposed, and which was visited from about noon until the time it was removed for interment, by thousands of persons, a strong body of Germans keeping guard at both entrances, to turn back any person suspected of being a Metropolitan policeman or a reporter. Several parties came nearly being roughly treated, who were suspected of serving under the White-street Commissioners.

Avenue A is principally inhabited by Germans of *the lower class. The rag-pickers* live in the neighborhood. It is the German Five Points. Most of what is Teutonically dirty in person, and equivocal in morals, as far as this City is concerned, may be found there. *It is* not astonishing, therefore, that the Germans yesterday who followed the body of Muller to the grave, were generally of that class which the respectable portion of their countrymen are disinclined to recognize.

The procession left No. 27 Avenue A, the residence of deceased, shortly before four o'clock, and proceeded up Third-street to the Bowery. At the corner of Third-street they passed the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house of the Metropolitan Police. A policeman, showing his shield and baton, came forward, making himself conspicuous. The procession, which had moved along quietly up to that time, immediately became exasperated, and if the officer had not instantly been withdrawn by some of those within the building, a row would, in all probability, have ensued. As it was, loud cries of indignation were raised, and a disturbance was very imminent.

In the procession, as it moved up the Bowery, there could not have been less than from five to six thousand persons in rank, before and after the hearse, while on the sidewalk, and walking loosely in the road there must have been four or five thousand more. A band preceded the hearse, playing suitable funereal tunes. After the hearse a banner was borne, with these words inscribed, "Opfer der Metropolitan Police," which being interpreted reads: "*The Victim of the Metropolitan Police.*" It was almost amusing—it would have been quite amusing, if the occasion had not been so mournful, to hear the people on the sidewalk comment on that German inscription. "What does it mean?" said one. "Well, it just means, to h—l with the Black Republican Police," was the reply. "That's what I say," chimed in a third. "Let's go to Calvary with 'em, Jim, and see if the Police will dare to touch us."

The police had no design to interfere with them. They proceeded along their chosen route, up Bowery to Stuyvesant-street, and thence to Tenth-street attracting more attention than is usually bestowed on funeral processions, but in nowise provoking interference. At Calvary Cemetery the corpse was interred with the usual rites of the Catholic Church and the friends of the deceased, with the thousands of sympathizers in his fate, returned to the neighbor[hood] of the fatal riot.

The Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners made but one appointment yesterday morning, that of LEVI PECK as Special Patrolman for the HudsonRiver Railroad Company. The usual large number of applicants stand about the building, and a detailed force is stationed in the yard. A number of candidates for Patrolmen were examined, but no more appointments will be made till Tuesday next, with the exception of the Second Ward force, who will be sworn in on Thursday.

Superintendent TALLMADGE issued the following order in case an extra force should be necessary in the Seventeenth Ward to preserve order at the funeral of MULLER, the German shot in the riot of Sunday night.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 88 White-street, NEW-YORK, July 14.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT CARPENTER—*Sir*: You will detail the officers and men from the following Precincts, to report to Captain HARTT, of the Seventeenth Precinct, at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of preserving the public peace during the funeral of the German who was shot at the riot on Sunday last:

Thirty patrolmen from Eleventh Precinct.
Fifteen patrolmen from Twentieth Precinct.
Twenty patrolmen from Thirteenth Precinct.
Twenty patrolmen from Ninth Precinct.
Fifteen patrolmen from Twenty-first Precinct.
Twenty-five patrolmen from Eighth Precinct.
Twenty-five patrolmen from Fifteenth Precinct.

F. A. TALLMADGE, General Supt. Police.

Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER issued orders during the forenoon to the Captains of the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Precincts, to send aid to Captain HART, of the Seventeenth Precinct, at 2 o'clock. The total force sent was 150 men. The Captains of the other Precincts were also ordered to have their available forces in reserve to await orders.

At No. 88 White-street 100 special men and 30 regulars were held in readiness to march to the Seventeenth Ward, in case their services should be required.

SEVENTEENTH WARD STATION-HOUSE—THE FORCE THERE LAST NIGHT.

The crowd about the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, corner of Bowery and Third-street, was not so great last night as on the previous night. The stores in the vicinity were nearly all closed, although fears of an attack were mostly removed. One hundred and eighty six men were kept in readiness at the Station, to prevent attack and maintain order. This force was under the general command of Captain HARTT, and was drafted from different districts, as follows:

Eighth Ward, Captain Turnbull—25 men.
Ninth Ward, Roundsman Bent—22 men.
Eleventh Ward, Roundsman Fanarsdale—20 men.
Thirteenth Ward, Sergeant Steers—14 men.
Fifteenth Ward, Captain Dilks—25 men.
Seventeenth Ward, Captain D. Hartt—53 men.
Twentieth Ward, Sergeant Bennett—13 men.
Twenty-first Ward, Sergeant Abbott—14 men.
Total—186 men.

THE MILITARY.

The Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments were called out about 9½ o'clock last evening, that they might be in readiness in case their services should be required. The first named assembled at Military Hall, No. 163 Bowery, and the last at the Centre Market Drill-rooms. Each remained at their rendezvous, awaiting further orders. The impression generally prevailed that the services of the military would not be required, but it was deemed advisable to keep them in readiness to move at moment's notice.

INCIDENTS—ARRESTS, &C.

Pickpockets were present among the crowd of lookers-on that loitered about the Seventeenth Ward Station-house. Some of them worked successfully and got clear, the victims not learning their loss until long after they had been relieved. No heavy hauls were made. Towards evening a number of the fancy made a "push," and one of them relieved Mr. ANDREW DELAY, of No. 36 Thompson-street, of his watch. Mr. DELAY felt the move and bawled, whereupon Officer MEADE, of the Ninth Ward, arrived and "pinched" TOM O'BRIEN, who was pointed out by Mr. DELAY as the one who made the "rowse." Tom was taken in and searched, but the watch was not found upon him, he having "slung" it adroitly to his "props." He was locked up, however, and will be examined this morning on a charge of grand larceny.

About 5¾ o'clock drove down Third-street, and reported to Captain HARTT that about 1,500 Germans were approaching in a very menacing way, bearing flags, inscribed, "We will have revenge," "We will protect our rights." Captain HARTT ordered all his force within doors, and marshalled them for defence. Meantime Officer UNDERHILL was dispatched in disguise to reconnoitre. The Police awaited the expected onslaught in silence. The excitement was intense. *In less than fifteen minutes Officer* UNDERHILL returned, and reported that no attack would be made. The doors were then again thrown open, and the men resumed their former positions.

Rumors of the alleged attack was rapidly spread, and many citizens hurried forward and tendered their aid to defend the Station and maintain the law. These were received by Capt. HARTT, who thanked them for their patriotism, but assured them that the police force under his command was adequate.

An alarm of fire was given in Fifth-street, near Avenue C, at 8¼ o'clock; a great rush was made from all quarters, thinking it was a riot; shutters were hastily put up and stores closed. Four engines arrived. It proved to be a false alarm.

German Mass Meeting of Indignation.

The excitement in the Seventeenth Ward, consequent on the late collision between the Germans and Metropolitan Police, was kept alive yesterday by the holding of the Coroner's inquest and the funeral ceremonies of JOHN MULLER, the blacksmith who was shot. According to previous notice, a large assembly of Germans convened in the German theatre in Fourth-street, at 8 o'clock. On all the tables was lager, of which all drank freely until the speaking commenced and the crowd was too dense to crook the elbow. The object of the meeting was to express an opinion on the late action of the Metropolitan Police, and to counsel forbearance and a peaceful deportment among the German citizens.

The meeting was called to order by Councilman JOHN SCHAFFART, who nominated Ex-Coroner WILHELM Chairman of the meeting.

DR. WILHELM on taking the Chair thanked the audience (*in German*) *for* calling him to preside, and alluded to the late unfortunate conflict between the *Germans of the vicinity and the Metropolitan Police.* It had been said that an attempt had been made to give a political direction to the late unfortunate events, and it was further asserted that Mayor WOOD was at the bottom of it all. This he most emphatically denied, although Mayor WOOD was of adverse political faith to himself.

The speaker then called attention to the inquest commenced in the morning by Coroner PERRY, and counselled his hearers to allow it to proceed without interruption. The most sensible and safest course for them would be to acquiesce in the proceedings of law, as peaceable and quiet citizens. No advantage was to be gained by breaking the peace and manifesting a riotous disposition. He trusted they would see the propriety of this course, and sustain the hitherto good reputation of German citizens.

On motion, Mr. WM. GRONEBT and JOS. KOCH were elected Vice-Presidents, and Mr. CHAS. CRUX, Secretary.

Mr. CRUX, from the Committee appointed at the meeting of the previous evening, to draft resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted by acclamation:

In consideration of the lamentable occurrence of last Sunday, when one of our fellow citizens was murdered by the Metropolitan Police, and many others wounded,

Resolved, That while awaiting the result of the Coroner's investigation, we confirm the appointment (made yesterday) of a Committee for an impartial investigation of the whole affair, and that we authorize said Committee to call a meeting of the citizens of the Seventeenth Ward to report to them.

Resolved, That it is not our intention to suppress bad laws, and that the Germans are too well known as a peace-loving people, so that no suspicion in that regard can reach them.

Resolved, That we accuse the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police and their tools of being the rioters, and that the Commissioners, in order to parade their authority, jeopardized the peace and life of the citizens, and justify the contempt which they have so richly deserved.

Resolved, That in our view the Police should keep and maintain the peace, and not disturb the peace and create bloodshed and riot, as was done by them last Sunday and Monday.

Resolved, That we believe that in a Republican country the people ought to govern themselves, and should not be governed by others, and that we know that we have no other remedy against our grievances and sufferings than the ballot-box, where we can throw our whole strength, and protest against the regency and its partisans.

Resolved, That we express our sympathy for the family of the murdered JOHN MULLER, and raise means for her support.

Mr. SCHENCK, jeweller, of the Tenth Ward, a man who exerts considerable influence among our German population, next addressed the meeting. He asked where were those leaders of the German people who were always ready, on all occasions of political meetings, to address them? Now, when the life of a fellow-man was the subject for consideration, they were not to be heard; when a foul murder was to be avenged, they were nowhere to be found—not one of them was to be found here on the present occasion. Liberty in all ages had been baptised in blood, and no wonder that a feeble attempt to assert their rights had been the occasion of blood being spilt. He expressed the opinion that the shot which had sent their fellow-citizen to his doom was fired by the police. But wronged as they had been, he adjured them to restrain their feelings until next November, when they could redress their wrongs at the ballot-box and show their fellow-citizens that they were capable of self-government, and thus give the lie to their traducers.

DR. MERKLE'S SPEECH.

DR. MERKLE, Inspector of Drugs, spoke in a very eloquent manner, and elicited great applause. He advised the people to sustain their reputations as good American citizens. He said the Germans were always looked upon as a respectable, quiet people. He begged them not to allow themselves to be drawn into the strife that is now existing between the dissenting parties. He assured them their rights would be maintained, and that they would be sustained in all they did, provided they were right; that the laws of the State were to be obeyed, and he felt assured that all good citizens would do all in their power to sustain the laws. He appealed to their good sense, to their honors, and alluded to the great Germans who had fallen in the cause of liberty, but yet lived in the hearts of the German people. He conjured them, by all they held sacred and dear to themselves and the German name, to maintain their position as good, quiet, peaceable, and respectable men. He ended by saying whatever injuries had been done to them, they would be righted, and that he hoped they would all use their judgment, and not be led away by the mad cry which was carrying havoc wherever it was heard. During the speech the utmost order was observed, and three cheers were given for the able manner in which he advised them for their good.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOOD'S REMARKS.

Mr. ARTHUR WOODS, late Assemblyman from the Seventeenth Ward, was the next speaker. His remarks might be considered slightly incendiary. Mr. WOODS, after alluding to the late shedding of blood in the Seventeenth Ward, asked his audience if they didn't remember that the leading City papers last Fall abounded in the blood-red words of "Bleeding Kansas." You couldn't open a paper without meeting with those magic letters. But now do you see these same papers dwelling on this late infamous action of the police? Not a bit of it. No, there is no capital to be made out of it. The honorable ex-member dealt rather severely with the Black Republican Legislature, and favored his audience with a semi-humorous but caustic description of the way legislation was ground out at Albany, where so many bills were sprung upon the State in the shortest possible time. The member from Herkimer, for instance, would introduce a bill which it required two hours to read, and each member was allotted five minutes to express his views on the subject—five minutes to talk about what it needed two hours to read! The Metropolitan Police Commissioners came in for a good share of this denunciation, while the poor police suffered the worst of all for their unfortunate connection with the late riot.

JOHN COCHRANE'S SPEECH.

[JOHN COCHRANE was introduced to the meeting, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It will be necessary for me to retrace our steps for a few moments in order that you may understand the position you occupy. It is now but a short time that a law was passed in this State—a law which was thought to be unconstitutional by many, but which has been pronounced to be constitutional by the highest Court of our State; and, as the mandate of the highest Court, we must maintain it and stand by it. [Cheers.] If we—as we do—imagine this law to be outrageous, as peaceful and law-abiding citizens, we will put those in authority at the next election who will repeal the law. [Bravo!] So much in respect to the revolutionary aspect of this meeting. We repudiate, we contemn it; and you, as German citizens, possessed of that high privilege, the elective franchise, will proclaim it in the face of the world. I know that you will repeal the law, and will declare it null by the next election. Now, fellow citizens, we come to the transaction which has inspired this excitement throughout our Ward, and the transactions which transpired a few days ago. [The speaker detailed the circumstances of the homicide of Muller.] Fellow-citizens, this is no seditious meeting; it is a meeting for calm, deliberate gentlemen, assembled for the purpose of discussing dispassionately the object and issues before us, and after having attained a respectable judgment, to stand by that judgment. [Cheers.] If that is not the issue, what is it? It has been said that one of our fellow-citizens has been stricken down in your midst and deprived of life—that it has been done by the officers and through the instrumentality of the Police. That transaction is thundered forth over your City. You have a Jury summoned by your Coroner, consisting—[Here some disturbance in the lower end of the hall interrupted the speaker for some moments.]—consisting of seven men, which enjoys your confidence—consisting of *honest and respectable men. The question is to be* submitted to them. After the legal evidence which may be adduced, the Coroner who is to hold the inquest is to explain to you the occasion and the manner of the death of your fellow citizen. If this evidence shall show to you that the Police did wrong, they will be answerable to it as men; if, on the contrary, that evidence shall show that the Police did right, they will be sustained. Then, gentlemen, my advice to you is, and the advice of your own judgment is, that you stand still as peaceful and law-abiding citizens. Let the law take its course. Listen to the evidence that may be adduced before the Coroner; and my word for it that jury will give a righteous and satisfactory verdict. [Cheering.] Upon that verdict your action will be based. If there was no cause for the destruction of life, according to the evidence brought forward, they who were the cause of the loss of life will be answerable for it to the legal tribunals. But if, on the contrary, the officers shall be proved guilty, then you, as reasonable men, will abide by the evidence and verdict of the jury. I have detained you too long already, but I have spoken thus at length in order that those who were not here to-night, that the public, who shall read of your proceedings, shall not point to this meeting in the Seventeenth Ward and declare it was a seditious and revolutionary meeting, but in admiration, that our German fellow-citizens in this locality, so far from being revolutionary, are disposed to repose upon the laws of the land. Then, if they have been outraged, as the evidence will show, to take their outrages before your Criminal Courts for redress, and to ask that the offenders and oppressors shall be punished by the laws of the land, which are your laws as well as our laws. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, no speaker here to-night has come here to spur your hearts to mutiny, but to pour oil upon the agitated waters; to advise you, as now in these coming days, that you will put the evidence before the Jury, but reserve the determination, the resolution that, knowing your rights, you will maintain them. With the characteristic determination of the German mind, take all things into account, and choose that which is best. This is my language to you to-night, and I know and feel it is yours also. Do not misunderstand me; I do not mean that you shall not resist oppression. If your rights have been violated, I would counsel you to resist, of course. But the method of resistance is through the laws of the land, and not through violence, rapine and murder. [Applause.] I had heard of your meeting to-night, and I could not refrain from making my appearance here; for I feel it is the duty and obligation of every man to try and influence the judgment of others, and especially on an occasion of this kind; for, if our fellow-citizens are not properly advised—if, under excitement, they are led astray, they will most inevitably go wrong. The people will always listen to good counsels. I thank you for your attention. I am glad that I have come here to offer to you my right hand of sympathy—for I sympathize always where I believe the rights of the people are invaded; and I believe that where those rights are invaded, the law is ready to redress them. My advice, then, is to look to the laws of the land for redress, if you have anything to be redressed.

Mr. WUTSCHELL was next introduced to the meeting, and described the funeral of their murdered fellow-citizen, who had been a victim of the Metropolitan Police on Sunday last. In the course of his remarks he uttered some rather incendiary sentiments which so excited the surging throng in front that *some minutes passed before order could be sufficiently* restored to enable him to proceed.

A proposition was at this point made to take up a collection for the benefit of the widow, which was received with boisterous outbursts of applause.

Mr. WUTSCHELL resumed by saying that if we were to stand by every law that might be foisted upon us by law-makers, we might with equal justice be called upon to obey the laws of Austria, Prussia and all other despotic Governments.

This sentiment was received with so much uproar that many minutes elapsed before a word could be heard.

The speaker resumed: Some one had accused him of uttering revolutionary *sentiments.* ["No! no!"] Had any such words passed his lips?—he appealed to them to answer. ["No! no!"] We had been told that we make our own laws, and consequently must abide by them. He would say that the laws had been made by *men who had not represented the people* in the Legislature. ["Hang the Legislature!"] But he would, in conclusion, counsel them to reserve their action until they could make it efficient at the ballot-box.

Alderman COULTER *addressed the crowd: He* had come as an humble auditor to listen to the enthusiasm which he knew would be exhibited. When ALBERT BROUGHAM was slaughtered he had a form of trial, but when MULLER was shot down the people bled, for he had done nothing to disturb [illegible]. What was the purpose in committing [illegible]? It was to perpetuate the existence of a po[litical] [illegible] in the City of New-York—let their blood [illegible] their own heads. [Immense cheering.] Let us show to the people of this City and to the world that we are law-abiding citizens; that we ask nothing but to be let alone, to indulge in all the privileges which God has given us; but we do not like to be robbed and despoiled of our privileges. Let us show to the people of this City and to every part of the world wherever newspapers circulate that we are a law-abiding people; that we do not wish to take advantage of the excitement; that we are disposed to see how the coroner's inquest will terminate, and that the guilty party shall be brought to punishment. The speaker was glad to meet them there. He believed he had studied their interests and consulted their welfare. He was one of themselves, and could always be found in their midst. If he had been at the riot he would have endeavored to prevent bloodshed. They were a free people, desirous to be let alone in their business. They had left their fatherland to escape oppression, and were they to meet the same fate in this "home of the free and land of the brave?" [Cheers.] We had no resource but at the ballot-box. Men who had no interest in our welfare had put these laws upon us. [A groan was here proposed, but not responded to.] We desired to enjoy our privileges in all their pristine vigor. Many of those who passed these laws knew nothing of our interests and wants; therefore, it became us to have men of the right stamp in the Legislature to combat those foes, and turn back the rushing tide which was else to overwhelm us.

SPEECH OF WM. SEEBACH.

WM. SEEBACH, an ex-Lieutenant of Police in the Thirteenth Ward, was the next speaker who addressed the meeting in German. He was an exception to other speakers of the evening. He was very violent in his denunciations of the whole Black Republican Party, and advised the people to do for themselves—to establish a Police force for themselves and not to allow a Metropolitan to enter their Wards or Districts; that they were independent of them, that there were men enough among them,—property holders,—who could petition the Legislature and have a private watch of their own; he assured them that from his experience he knew that one of the old Police force could and would always be willing to do more duty and take better care of their interests than twenty of the new force. He advised them not to submit any longer, and exaggerated the late difficulties in the most violent and exciting manner, appealing to them to have a police force of their own, and for so many of the German citizens as were necessary to come forward, and hold themselves responsible to secure the payment of the same. The speaker was compelled to bring his remarks to a close at this moment, on account of a slight disturbance in the front part of the building, owing to the excessive crowd making their way in and out.

WINTHROP CHANDLER was the next speaker in English. He stated that he came there as an American to consult with them, and to use all his endeavors to persuade his German friends and fellow-citizens to sustain their names and reputations as law-abiding and good industrious people. He would not detain them since there were many who had preceded him, and had expressed to them his views more eloquently than it was in his power to do. He thanked them for their attention and retired amidst great applause.

DR. WILHELM stated to the meeting that since it was growing late and was after 10 o'clock, they thought it was best the meeting should be adjourned. He complimented them on the order and correct feeling that had been displayed during the evening, and felt thankful that the difficulties would all be adjusted to their entire satisfaction; he exhorted them to return quietly to their homes and not to congregate on the corners of the streets, since it would do no good whatever, and was likely to result in harm. He said he felt assured that the advice would be taken, and that all persons there assembled would with God's will and blessing return safely to their homes. These remarks were loudly cheered, and the meeting quietly adjourned.

It was stated that due notice would be given of any meeting it would be necessary to hold for their interests.

EGYPT.

FINALE—AN IRISHMAN TALKS.

When the meeting adjourned [illegible] Irishman [illegible] the door and "made a few remarks," which were received with loud shouts of laughter and applause. He spoke [illegible], and [illegible]. He "went in" for "FERNANDO WOOD" and the "Ould Party," opposed the "Black Republicans" and "Know-Nothings," and expressed his willingness to hurrah for our side and the glorious Democracy—and take a drink. He was treated, after which he [illegible] to escape the pressing invitation of his hearers and admirers.

The Arrested Seventeenth Ward Rioters.

The prisoners, CHONER ROBERTS, JOHN SHELTER, ADAM GEAR, PHILIP HOOVER, MORRIS WHITE, MENRICH WAGNER and ALBERT STOLLER, arrested as rioters in the late disturbance in the Seventeenth Ward, are still confined in the Essex Market prison. Numerous applications have been made to bail them out, but Justice Brennan refused bail until the result of the inquest upon the body of MULLER was known. In one case, bail to the amount of $25,000 was offered, but it was not accepted. In addition to the above prisoners, VITUS HOFFMAN, JOHN SCHWALB and LORENZO KAISER were arrested on Monday night, and are now incarcerated. KAISER, it appears, was very active during the riot, and in his efforts to discharge his pistol, was himself wounded, the weapon having burst. He was arrested at the instance of Officer TRIMBLE, of the Fifteenth Ward, who, with another witness of his conduct, made affidavits against him. HOFFMAN had a single-barreled pistol in his possession when arrested, and SCHWALB, when caught, dropped several paving stones. Further testimony will be procured against these men.

Irishmen Attacking a German Target Company.

Monday night about 7½ o'clock, a German Target Company was returning home through Thirty-ninth-street, from Third-avenue. On reaching the corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-ninth street, they were assaulted by a party of boys with stones. The Company halted, when the boys were reinforced by about 200 men, mostly Irish. Hereupon a violent fight ensued. Bricks and stones flew thick and fast for some 15 minutes, when the German Company were obliged to retreat—the major part of them taking refuge in a house in Thirty-ninth-street, near Fourth-avenue. A few who were separated from the Company—one of the judges and one of the pioneers and his wife, were surrounded in Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and badly beaten. The woman acted heroically, clinging by her husband, and personally protecting him, after he had fallen to the ground, receiving many blows herself. She then, with the assistance of the judge, succeeded in carrying him, amid a volley of stones, to the house of MR. IRA TOPPING, in Thirty-eighth-street, where they remained until the rioters had withdrawn.

The Riots of Monday.

The following abstract of returns was made to the Deputy Superintendent on Tuesday morning:

Precinct No. 1—Sergeant De Camp says: At 1½ o'clock A. M. a fire was discovered by Special Patrolman Richard Connelly in the basement of building No. 120 Water-street, kept as a drinking saloon. The Fire Department was promptly on the ground. The fire was extinguished with trifling loss.

Precinct No. 2—Sergeant Wood reports the arrest of James Sullivan and John Bryant for pocket picking.

Precinct No. 3—Inspector Hopkins reports seven arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct.

Precinct No. 5.—Sergeant Hutchings reports 15 arrests. He says: James Moffatt and Julian French were arrested at 2¼ A. M. These two men, with other boys, were making several attempts to enter dwellings in Harrison-street, and their movements having been watched by Charles A. Moore, of No. 12 Harrison-street, he came to the Station and gave the information, when I took O. H. Slater with me and succeeded in overhauling them in Washington-street, on their way to the Third Precinct. They were brought back and searched, and on Moffatt was found a very nice lot of skeleton keys and nippers. At 9½ o'clock last evening Henrietta Wheeler, No. 12 [illegible], was severely burned from the upsetting or bursting of a lamp, containing burning fluid. She was met at the door, while rushing from the house, by Officer Kamp, who procured a quilt and smothered the flames, and conveyed her to the Hospital.

Precinct No. 6.—Sergeant Hicks reports 11 arrests.

Precinct No. 7.—Sergeant Garrison reports three arrests. He remarks: "The body of a man by the name of George O'Brien, was found in the slip foot of Catharine-street, yesterday. The body was placed in charge of officers and the Coroner notified."

Precinct No. 8.—Inspector Turnbull reports nine arrests.

Precinct No. 9.—Sergeant [illegible] reports one arrest for intoxication, and three lost children brought in. One was restored to the parents and the others sent to the Almshouse.

Precinct No. 10.—Sergeant Davis reports four arrests for intoxication and two for petit larceny.

Precinct No. 11.—Inspector Squires reports two arrests for drunkenness. He remarks: "It becomes my duty again to allude to the peculiar and delicate position in which we are placed in this Precinct, and the necessity of prompt and efficacious measures of preparation to meet any crisis. The excitement which prevailed in the Seventeenth Ward yesterday and last night was by no means confined to that District, but all along the line of the Eleventh Ward, bordering on the Seventeenth, and in many other parts of the Eleventh the most intense excitement prevailed. Crowds gathered on the different corners, and men and boys were seen hurrying to and fro with guns, pistols, and in fact almost all sorts of weapons in their hands, indicating a deep and settled purpose of mischief. So manifest was this that I did not feel at liberty to respond to the call of Capt. Hartt, of the Seventeenth, for help about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, deeming that my entire force and more would be needed in my own Precinct, which proved to be the case, as an assault was made on the Station-house, about 10 o'clock, with stones and brickbats, but the miscreants fled and escaped before pursuit could be made. The house was immediately put in as good a state of defence as possible, and every man was at his post awaiting a more vigorous and general attack, which we expected, and which we had been apprised by different parties was contemplated simultaneously with an attack on the Seventeenth. The night, however, passed away, and no further demonstration was made. Can this state of things continue? and if not, what is the remedy, and when is it to be applied? are questions of the deepest moment."

Precinct No. 12.—Inspector Porter reports two arrests.

Precinct No. 13.—Sergeant Steers reports five arrests: four drunkards and Dority Sheon, a German midwife, for abortion.

Precinct No. 14.—Sergeant Williamson shows a blank.

Precinct No. 15.—Inspector Dilkes reports seven arrests. A stray horse and cart, No. 2011, was restored to the owner, Dennis Murphy, No. 222 East Eleventh-street.

Precinct No. 16.—Special-Aid Sutherland reports 7 arrests. He communicated the following:

"MYSTERY SOLVED AT A CORONER'S INQUEST.—Monday, 10 A. M., Coroner Perry held an inquest on the body of a man named John Myers, residing at No. 153 Nineteenth-street. The journals of this City, several days ago, informed the public, that said Myers was a total stranger to the lower part of the City, and that, while passing from Bowery to Broadway, on the afternoon of the 4th inst., he was shot in the side by a stray bullet from one of the revolvers used on the occasion of the riot of that day. It was shown on the inquest, however, that Myers was shot in the side by a ball from a gun in the hands of a person named John Keay, Myers being in the act of committing a burglary on the premises of Mr. Henry McLane, No. 1,030 Broadway. At the instance of Coroner Perry Officers Roach and Appar assisted in searching the above-named premises, No. 153 Nineteenth-street, and found a full set of burglar's implements, to wit: Dark lantern, jimmy, file, &c.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in basement of house No. 35 Nineteenth-street, occupied by Mr. Gallagher, discovered by some of the occupants of the house, who, with Officer Martin Fischer, of the District, extinguished the same by great exertion, unaided by the Fire Department. Damage about $100. From repeated threats made by Gallagher he is supposed to have fired the premises. He was said to be under the influence of liquor at the time. No arrest made."

Precinct, No. 17.—Inspector Hartt reports one arrest for rioting. He remarks: "Yesterday afternoon and evening was again the scene of confusion and alarm. Coroner Perry commenced the inquest on Muller, who lost his life on Sunday night at the riot at No. 20 Avenue A. It was decided to leave it all to the Coroner, and withdraw the Police from the neighborhood. This was done, when they at once congregated in great numbers. In the course of the afternoon they attacked the soap and candle-factory of Allan Hays, on First-avenue, doing considerable damage. Superintendent Tallmadge called at the station. Later Commissioner Draper and Deputy Superintendent Carpenter came. Forces were ordered from the other Wards. They arrived at about 6 P. M. Capt. Turnbull of the 8th, Sergeant Schelng of the 9th, Sergeant Davis of the 10th, Sergeant Bryan of the 19th, Acting Sergeant Smith from the 15th, Sergeant Williamson of the 14th, and others, were present with a large force.

There was one remarkable feature above all the demonstrations of the mob yesterday, even while in the act of destroying Mr. Hays' building. Nothing was more frequent than their loud and prolonged cheers for Fernando Wood. Why is this?"

Precinct No. 18.—Sergeant Bennett reports three arrests and two lost children restored to their parents. He remarks: "Officer Kinnersley was slightly wounded by a pistol ball, corner Third-street and Avenue A, last night, while preserving the peace."

Precinct No. 19.—Sergeant Bryan reports nine arrests. James Gage and John Cater were arrested for attempting to rescue prisoners from Blackwell's Island. Gage escaped from the Island some time since, and has eight months to serve.

At 1½ P. M. a row occurred on Third-avenue and Forty second-street between a German target company.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

EGYPT.

[illegible] Elephant Story—Jenny Lind—Alexandria—A Donkey Ride to Pompey's Pillar—New [illegible]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

One meets with strange people in traveling up and down the world, and strange incidents [illegible], but I confess that, world-wide as is his celebrity, I did not expect to hear of the great [illegible] of New-York on a Mediterranean steamer [illegible] Alexandria. I was smoking a cigar on the [illegible] after dinner, the last evening on [illegible] on the *Nubia*, when a gentleman commenced a conversation with me, which speedily [illegible] very interesting, and at length turned to [illegible], and American manners and people. He had read the autobiography of the gentleman I refer to, which I had not, but he was much [illegible] at something he had found in it about a lot of wild elephants which some one had, with incredible labor and danger, captured in the interior of India, and conveyed to America. "Why," said he, with a laugh, "We sold them those elephants in Ceylon, where I was a planter, and they were not only not wild, but every one of them was born [illegible] in our own plantations. But we had a good [illegible] with the man who came to buy them. He [illegible] weeks, and one day we had him up to [illegible] with us, and he told us he had been teaching the elephants to perform, and he had got one of them so that he would stand on his head; if we [illegible] it we might all come down next morning at 11 o'clock and see him. He didn't exactly stand on his head yet, but he would put his head down between his feet and try mighty hard, and he'd do it before long."

Some one spoke of Jenny Lind being in America, whereupon the American representative vowed that he owned a share in Jenny Lind, and at the burst of laughter which the expression elicited, he told them they should see his title-deeds at the same time they saw the *elephant*. And they did. They went down to the hotel the next morning at 11, and met the elephant-tamer. "Walk in, gentlemen—what'll you drink? Come to see the elephant perform? Ah—yes—sorry—but it was so cool and pleasant this morning that I couldn't, in duty to my American partners, lose the opportunity of sending them on board ship, and—very sorry—won't you drink something?" And the Lind title papers had gone with the elephants and [illegible]. It was a curious piece of fun to hear of in a Levant steamer, and I make a note of it that you may see how men's names and actions travel around the world. It is astonishing how many men have read that same autobiography in Europe, and thought it an *American* book.

[illegible] glorious as was the splendor of those [illegible] the Mediterranean, it is not to be denied that no star shone on us out of those cloudless [illegible] with half the beauty, or drew from us such emotions of delight, as did the first gleam we caught across the waves of the Pharos of Alexandria. It was not, indeed, the same blaze that shone on Antony and Cleopatra—not the same tower that was one of the wonders of the world—but it was the first token we had of our near approach to the land of Egypt, and the city of the son of Philip and his generals, and I scarcely think any traveler has ever seen the evidence of land ahead with more joy or more deep and inexpressible feeling. The sea had been profoundly calm since we left Malta, up to this moment. The vessel had not once rolled. But now a fresh north wind came down to us from the Isles of Greece, and the old sea rolled with a graceful, easy swell, and the white foam-caps gleamed in the starlight, and the stars themselves seemed moved to join our emotion, and sat unsteadily on their thrones of adamant.

It was after midnight. There was no one on deck but myself—I mean no one of the passengers. I had slept, as usual, on the deck, and was roused from a night slumber by the glare of a blue-light, burned as a signal for a pilot. That, over a deep silence, fell on everything. The engines had ceased their movement, the ship lay on the sea, and no one spoke or moved. I could, without difficulty, imagine the ghost of Thales looking down on us in astonishment, at the realization of tenfold more than his dreams of the power of steam. But, doubtless, he has long ago gotten used to sights like this, though it seems but yesterday that we saw the squib or extravaganza in *Punch* about steamers and railways in these old countries.

"Ease her! stop her!
Any passengers for Joppa?"

So went the rhyme, and we had on board three passengers for that identical port, whither a [illegible] line of steamers is now running, and we ourselves were to land at Alexandria, and be conveyed by rail to Cairo!

We lay off the port until morning. There are too many reefs and rocks hereabouts for vessels to approach the harbor in the night, and, if it were not so, it would be impossible to induce an Egyptian pilot to come off in the darkness. For all practical purposes, other than to warn vessels off, the light of Alexandria might as well be put out, as the Yankee light-house keeper put his out, at bed time, when all decent vessels ought to be at home.

Nor did daylight bring him. It was two hours after he had finished his morning prayer if he was a good Mussulman, *before he made his appearance* outside the harbor. If he was a good Mussulman, I say, and if the size of his breeches and the voluminous folds of his clothing were any indication, I cannot doubt that he was one of the most zealous of the Prophet's followers. Think of a vessel piloted by a man in sixteen yards of white cloth and a turban! When they took him in over the ship's side, he looked as if he carried an extra sail for his boat, and when he walked up and down the bridge of the steamer, his trowsers flourishing in the wind, and his swarthy face turned hither and thither, as if he had nothing to do with the ship but to be looked at. On my word, I adopted his creed instanter, as my only resort under the circumstances, and having given one glance at the sea on the reefs, I lit my cigar as he lit his pipe, and sat down to let her go as she would. I saw it was all luck—all fate as he called it, and I was much edified at this novel method of taking a first-class steamer into a dangerous port.

Thanks to a perfect seaman for a captain, and some charts spread out on the deck before him, we did go in safely by the army of windmills that stand for a mile along the shore west of Alexandria, by the Necropolis, called by mistake the Baths of Cleopatra, by and through a fleet of over a hundred vessels of all nations, to the front of the palace and harem of the Pasha, where we let go the anchors, and were at last in the harbor of the capital of Egypt. I am thankful to record that the pilot was not fated to as fair a day as the rest of us, for as he went down the side of the ship he missed his footing, and instead of entering his boat from above on the starboard side, his astonished crew of naked Arabs saw his red visage emerge from the water on the opposite side. The Arabs have their own way of damning one another. It is more effectual than ours. We saw it illustrated in this instance. The trowsers didn't flow out on the wind as he stood up in his boat, they were too wet for that, but his rattan fell with a furious succession of blows on their black backs as they leaned to their oars, and he seasoned his expressive phrases with the same spice as long as we could see him.

Two hours later we were well located in the Hotel d'Europe on the grand square of Alexandria, and looking out of our windows at the Oriental [illegible] picture before us. Alexandria is composed of all nations. It is not Egyptian in any sense. Turks, Arabs and Copts abound; but so also do French, Italians, Maltese and English, as well as Greeks and Germans. The donkey boy and his donkey, the camel and his driver, if there were no other means of locomotion, would indeed be Eastern; but the splendid carriage and showy turn-out of the Parisian [illegible] takes precedence here, and camel and donkey must give way to them. But the carriage is not wholly European in its equipment, for the narrow streets and crowded squares are so difficult of passage that each carriage has before it a runner who precedes it at the swiftest speed, crying aloud to all that his master is following him. The speed and bottom of these runners is beyond belief until you have seen them. I have seen a man run a hundred yards before a carriage for an hour without resting an instant, and when the horses were nearly blown he seemed as fresh as when he started. I tried one of them with my donkey from Pompey's pillar to the grand square, a distance of more than a mile. The donkey was a fast one, and I ran him every step of the way, and the faster I ran him the closer to him kept the boy, and the more furiously did he ply his whip in aid of my endeavors to get up more speed, while he shouted steadily with every breath "O—ah, O—ah, out of the way for the Howadji, to the right, to the left, out of the way you small boy, take care there, woman," and similar warnings to foot-passengers.

The ladies were fatigued. The previous night was a wakeful one to all of us. While they lay down and slept, Jacques and myself started out for our first donkey ride in Egypt, and of course went first of all to Pompey's pillar. The city was crowded with strangers,—the passengers in our steamer, as well as the passengers from India, who were waiting our arrival. Hence the price of donkeys was up, and the animals were not plenty at any price. But we were fortunate in our selection of three for ourselves and our servant, and we went up the square at a rattling American gallop.

Groves of lofty palm trees, loaded with their fruit just now ripe. Dense masses of banana, fig trees, and prickly pear, and occasional orange and lemon trees attracted our attention at the first, and we slackened the pace; but the sun was hot and we hastened on, and so our walk became a trot, and the trot a gallop, and the gallop a tremendous run. We overtook some ten or fifteen English gentlemen, who recognized us as their fellow-travelers on the *Nubia*, and fell into our wake, so that by the time we reached the gate of the city we had no small retinue, and the pace at which we were going, the cloud of dust we raised, the outcries of twenty donkey boys, shouting the praises of their respective employers, and withal the unshaven faces and shouts of laughter of the two Americans who led the *sortie*, might well have excused the guard at the gate for imagining an attempt to take it. But they imagined no such thing, or had no objection to it if they did, for we caught them napping. There was a camel loaded with stone, followed by four like himself, entering the gate from without as we entered it from within. The gate, be it known, is an archway some thirty feet through. Our pace left us but one alternative. To be over-run by the heavy camels who would unquestionably have the advantage of us in a collision, or to run over the janissaries and guard who sat on the side of the roadway half dozing in the shadowy arch. There was no choice whatever. We went over them. I shall never forget the horrible fate of one poor wretch of a Turk. He had just spread his carpet for noonday prayer, and having finished the ablutions was in the fifth, sixth or seventh posture prescribed by the Koran. I don't recollect the number, but you will recollect the posture. It is that in which he kneels towards Mecca with the top of his head on the ground between his knees. Mecca is to the south-eastward of Alexandria. We were going out of the south gate. You understand? The next posture was one not mentioned in the Koran, if my recollection is correct. It was on the back, head toward Mecca, feet toward the sun; next on the head, feet elevated and back toward Mecca, and next head, feet and body undergoing an ablution in a stream of mill water, flowing from an elevation just outside the gate. It was all over in an instant. The expression of his countenance was that of abject despair, as he vanished in the water, and we disappeared out of the next gateway which stands a hundred feet or so beyond the first and dashed out into the market-place of beeves buffalo and donkeys.

Pompey's Pillar, I call it by the name it is best known by, stands on a barren sand-hill, over the great cemetery of modern Alexandria; and a more melancholy spectacle than it presents, the world cannot show. Grand, majestic and solitary, it is the relic and the monument of the glory it once shared, the magnificence it once adorned. From its capital, gray with the winds of two thousand years, the eye of the visitor falls slowly to the pedestal, and to the ground, where thousands of miserable fellahs lie shoulder to shoulder in the dust of the hills, and looking on their tombs, he scarcely dares lift his gaze again, lest the vision may have departed. He cannot believe that he will see above those vile sepulchres that majestic, that almost holy spectacle. He looks and it is there. Calm, *lofty, motionless*, and he remembers that this dust at its foot may be the dust of Alexander, *of Berenice, of the Apostle of the Lord, of the stern* Cyril, or of the beautiful Hypatia, and he for*gets the Moslems and their accursed graves in the* monument he beholds of departed, but unforgotten *glories.*

Nebraska Politics.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of the 11th inst. occurs the following passage from your correspondent "Scribe," touching upon the political affairs of Nebraska: "In politics everything is quiet up here, though across the river the question as to who shall succeed Hon. B. B. Chapman as representative is causing considerable agitation. He is figuring for reëlection and has for competitors Gen. Thayer, Gen. Larimer and Gen. Estabrook, all of whom are actively engaged in the canvass. The contest seems to lie between Chapman and Estabrook, and, judging from the host of friends of the latter, favorable to his success."

Now, Mr. Editor, with all due respect for your informant, I beg leave to differ with him, and, Sir, I do so with the experience of two and a half years in the Territory. In the first place, your correspondent "Scribe" has only the information that may be derived from passengers upon a boat, or perhaps conversing with some of the State House Junta in Council Bluff, Iowa, who may be there at the time of your correspondent's temporary sojourn.

The contest is not between Gen. Estabrook and Chapman—on the contrary, the real contest is between Gen. Thayer and Estabrook. As for Chapman, his case is hopeless. The deceitful and double-dealing game that he played during the last canvass will not do now; *he is too well understood*; he had a face that looked both sides of the platter at once—North and South—and after all he did not receive a majority of the votes, but through cunning Smith and Rankin they made 500 votes count more than 878. So that easy old Bunsby Governor Izard gave Chapman the certificate, but it will not be so now; Gen. Thayer, the people's favorite, the honest Democrat, will be first North and first South of the Platte, Gen. Estabrook second and Chapman nowhere,—or in Ohio, where he was 30 days before the Junta elected him to Congress. A word or two in regard to the gentlemen mentioned as candidates for delegate to Congress from the Territory. Gen. Experience Estabrook hails from Wisconsin, he is the present United States Attorney for Nebraska—he is a gentleman of fair talents, but not very popular with the people, owing more to their fault than his. General Larimer is from Pittsburg, Pa., an old-fashioned Hard-Cider Whig. He was at one time an extensive operator in land stock. He has no talent or ability, either as a statesman or politician, but withal an honest and good meaning man.

General Thayer is from Massachusetts, a lawyer of high standing, a gentleman of unassuming manners, with a high sense of honor, well beloved by all who know him, and they are legion; the poor man's friend, and advocate of the Cincinnati platform, where is embodied the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed, not implied, will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Western Emigration and Experience—The other Side of the Picture.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Chicago, Ill., July, 1857.

In your paper of the 8th inst., I notice a communication from Mound City, Pulaski, Ill., of date June 30, 1857, signed "Vise," headed "A Word About Western Emigration and Western Experience," and think the writer very modest in his remarks and not half severe enough upon what are called "Land pirates and paper-town speculators." I have lived some thirty years in the far West and know the fact, that he has not told half the story that pertains to emigrants and settlements in the West. As a general rule a man's life is considered "long life" if he lives twenty years. A physician from New-Jersey who settled in Egypt, Illinois, told me in 1828 "that *twenty* years was the length of a man's life in that country, and that if I remained there any great length of time and would notice the fact I would find the truth of his assertion." I did so, and remained just twenty years in the place where the remark was made, and was a walking skeleton, with one foot in the grave, scarcely life enough left in me to put one foot before the other, when a friend came along, took compassion on me and took me away. When I left that place there was not a single male individual alive and living there that was there when I went there, but their graves were there.

One man came there from Tennessee with a wife and nine children, all stout, hearty and healthy when he arrived, who bought a farm and settled upon it. One year after it the man and one child was alive, while the wife and eight children lay dead in the graveyard. He sold out for what he could get (a mere nothing) and took that child and went back to Tennessee satisfied with the Western country. Other cases equally strong are found by the traveler who visits their graveyards, which are more densely populated than their towns. It is called a poor man's country in truth, for men get so poor that they cannot get away nine-tenths of them.

Keen, sharp fellows go thither, enter a quarter-section of vacant land at $1 25 per acre, adjoining a town, get a map made of it, surveyed and divided off into town lots, call it an addition to some county town, and go away to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and other places, and there employ some Peter Funk to cry off their lots at any price—and all are swindled at any price. I once bought a whole town containing 1,300 lots for $3 62½ (three dollars and sixty-two and a half cents) and got a good title, but found it a dear bargain at that price, because the very next year the taxes were assessed to more than I could pay, not because it was worth the assessment, but because the Assessor thought I would be fool enough to pay any assessment. Another gentleman said he would make me a present of fifty-four lots if I would write the deed conveying them to me, rather than pay the taxes assessed against them.

I can buy good improved farms of 160 acres for $1,000, having all the choicest fruits, apples, peaches, cherries, &c., with good, comfortable buildings and fences upon them, but would not live upon them for $1,000 a year salary—because of the diseases and malaria in the atmosphere. Graves are scattered all around these places, of men, women and children who have tried to live there, all of whom have added their several labors towards improving the places, until they look quite inviting for purchase, &c. I would not give $10 for ten thousand acres of land there, and be bound to live on it, for that would be an impossibility, as death is certain, and all the physicians and drug-shops in Christendom cannot keep men alive. The fevers are many, the diseases numerous and different from any Eastern country. The milk sickness is very violent, sudden and almost always fatal with the human family, and with horses and cattle. The Winter fever prevails, carrying off its tens and twenties in neighborhoods, and is not confined to localities. Quack doctors and quack medicine is preached and practiced by Methodist preachers generally. Whisky-drinking abounds, and the argument used for doing so is bad water impregnated with Epsom salts, that purges and reduces the strong man to a skeleton in a little while. The country is delightful to look upon when the prairie is all in bloom, but it is death to most people. The natives manage to live there, as in other pestilential countries, and persons become acclimated, after a series of years' sickness and great outlays for physicians' bills, purges and emetics, but generally wind up their lives, leaving an insolvent estate to widows and ragged children. I have seen six men and two women in one little cabin shaking with the fever and ague on the Illinois River at one time, not able to help one another, opposite the town of Hennepin, near Beaver River. The general idea is that as the country becomes settled, health follows. It is not so, because their streams, rivers and creeks are slow, sluggish ones, and subject to overflow their banks every year, covering immense tracts of low land, covered with herbage and vegetation, upon which the water lies some days and often weeks, *leaving it in midsummer*, when the hot sun decomposes the vegetable mat*ter, from which a malaria arises that spreads far* and wide through the atmosphere, causing disease and death to a greater or less extent every year. The population is changeable, few remaining after the first year's experience who are able to leave, hunting new and healthier localities in the mountains and broken lands. The writer of this has suffered shipwreck in his constitution living there, and, like a good Samaritan, would caution every one to look at their graveyards, count the dead and compare it with the living, before even settling in any place—*regardless of the sayings of* others, or the beauty of the scenery around them.

SHIBBOLETH.

Crops in Northern Illinois and Iowa.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Iowa City, Tuesday July 7, 1857.

Since my last I have passed over the Illinois Central Railroad from Dunleith, in the northwest corner of the State, down to Mendota, in La Salle County, a distance of 132 miles; thence east 30 miles, on the Chicago and Burlington Railroad to Kane County; thence South by carriage to Morris, in Grundy County, on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and from Morris to this place, the last 54 miles from Davenport on the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad. Along the whole of the above route I have not seen over a dozen fields of Winter wheat, though traveling entirely by daylight, and riding in the baggage cars, where the best view of the country can be had through the wide doors on either side. There was considerable surface sown to wheat last Fall, but it appeared so nearly killed out in the Spring that farmers on the prairie lands almost without exception sowed on Spring wheat and harrowed it in. In many places a large extra surface was also sown, and with the Spring variety. This crop (Spring wheat) now appears exceedingly well, and the general opinion seems to be that there will be very much more wheat harvested, all through northern Illinois, than ever before.

Corn is planted quite as largely as ever, and though late here, as everywhere else, the warm weather for ten days past has pushed it ahead with almost magical effect.

From Davenport to this point the rolling prairies are truly beautiful. Spring wheat, corn, barley and oats are growing with the greatest luxuriance. Along this route is the best corn I have anywhere seen, save in the bottom lands of the Great Miami, north of Cincinnati, and along the Mississippi below Alton, in what is called the "American Bottoms." J.

Deaconing Calves.

This term, in the dairy districts, is applied to the killing of calves soon after birth. There is no ready market for veal at remunerative prices, and the calf is knocked in the head at the age of three days. The milk of the cow for four or five weeks is worth more for butter and cheese than it would be to fatten the calf for the butcher. It is the prevalence of this practice in the dairy regions that makes beef cattle so scarce and high. Hundreds of thousands of calves are thus prematurely slaughtered every year. A single tannery near Richfield Springs uses up 25,000 skins of these "deaconed" calves annually. What a waste of the raw material of beef?

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the [illegible] Harvest prospects, as compiled by Messrs. [illegible] Killop, Commercial Agency, Park Bank Building, No. 5 Beekman-street;—these reports are obtained from parties that are in no way connected with the buying and selling of produce of any kind, they may be considered as reliable.

TEXAS.

Houston County.—With seasons from this time the crop will be heavy, and amount to one-third more than last year. There are now indications of rain. The population of the country has increased in the past 12 months nearly 20 per cent.

Rusk County.—Wheat crops are quite light in this section; the late frosts here injured them much. There will be not over a half crop—oats remarkably fine. The prospects for corn and cotton at this time are very flattering, more so than they have been for many years.

Trinity County.—The prospects for crops are rather flattering, although wanting rain at this time. If one or two more good seasons come, the crop will probably exceed last year by double.

Cherokee County.—The prospects for cotton are very fine; if rain comes soon corn will be abundant, otherwise not so good. Wheat about as last year—more planted, but the frost has so injured it, it is thought that this and last year's yield about equal.

OHIO.

Van Wert County.—The crops in this county never looked better, and from their appearance it is thought there will be an abundant yield.

Clarke County.—The prospect for the wheat crop this year is good; if the weather continues favorable there will be an average crop. The corn is small, but growing finely—all other crops promise well.

Clermont County.—The wheat crop looks well, and if not killed with rust will be rather heavy. Corn promises well, but rather behind the season; other crops are looking well.

Delaware County.—The wheat crop did not look well in the early Spring, and owing to the heavy and frequent rains which we have had, fears were entertained that it would prove a failure, but at present the prospect is more encouraging. The corn crop promises fair—other crops look well. Flax, of which a large quantity is raised, never looked better—oats look well. Fruit of all kinds, except peaches, promise well. Potatoes, of which large quantities are planted, look well.

Hardin County.—The wheat crop will, it is thought, be very good. Hay, oats and potato crops will be very heavy.

Hocking County.—The prospects of an abundant harvest are the finest that we have had for many years. Wheat, of which large quantities are sown, looks very well.

Jackson County.—In this County there is but very little surplus grain from last year's crop. The prospect for wheat the present year is good; corn fair; grass and oats are excellent.

Meigs County.—There never was so much wheat sown in any year before, and never promised better. The corn crop, although backward, looks well; other crops never promised better.

Perry County.—Wheat is backward, but it is thought there will be more than an average yield. Corn and other crops look well and promise a fair yield.

Pickaway County.—The prospects for corn, wheat, oats and hay in this County, are flattering—it is thought there will be an abundant crop.

Union County.—The wheat crop looks very well; think there will be a full average crop, if blight and insects do not destroy it. A large amount of corn has been planted, and the crop will be large should the season be favorable. Other crops look well for the season. Oats and potatoes never looked better. A large amount of flax will be raised here this season.

Franklin County.—The wheat crop presents a fair prospect; there is a much larger quantity sown than usual. The corn crop will also be fine. Other crops will be unusually abundant.

Hancock County.—The wheat crop presents a fine appearance, and unless injured, there will be a large crop. The corn, of which an unusually large quantity has been planted, looks well—the price it commands this year stimulated the farmers to plant more than heretofore. There will be a large crop of oats; it looks fine and will be very stout. Rye will be good. There never was a better prospect for an abundant harvest than at present.

Miami County.—Our crop of small grain is far above average in quality, and larger in quantity than usual. The prospects for crops are flattering.

KENTUCKY.

Hickman County.—There is a fine prospect of our realizing a good crop this year. The wheat crop will, it is thought, be very large. Other crops promise well. The tobacco crop looks well for the season.

Clay County.—Grain crops do not look well. A bad stand of corn; but little wheat; oats tolerable; grass good.

Trigg County.—The prospects for the wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, &c., for the present year are good. There is a surplus of corn and wheat of last year's crop.

Anderson County.—Wheat, rye, oats and barley look remarkably fine. The prospect for corn is fine; although very late, it looks well. From present appearances there will be more small grain raised in this county than any former year.

Boone County.—The crops are promising. The wheat is better than usual in this quarter, stands well, and the heads much larger than usual, but it looks very green and much sultry weather might greatly change the prospect. The crop of rye and oats is better than usual. The Indian corn has been kept back by the cool weather, and it now looks too young to escape the frost. It has, however, a healthy appearance, and good growing weather may bring it out. The tobacco crop will be late, but well set. A good season and late Fall are requisite to give it success. Potatoes look fine and healthy.

Breckenridge County.—There is a good prospect of a full average crop of corn, wheat, oats and tobacco, notwithstanding the lateness of the Spring. Of apples and peaches there will be a pretty good crop.

Muhlenburg County.—The prospects for wheat, corn and oats are very fine; a great deal of tobacco set out. If nothing happens our crop will all be fine. Everything is doing well now.

Perry County.—The wheat crop in this county at present looks remarkably well. All other crops are fine.

Todd County.—The prospects for the wheat crop are very fine. Corn, oats and tobacco crops are very large and promising, and there is no doubt but that the yield of each will be larger than usual.

Allen County.—The wheat crop in this section is very promising; the harvest will begin in about a week, and, if we have good weather, the farmers expect a good yield. The corn crop, although a little backward on account of the late Spring, is also in a good condition. All other crops are very good.

Bracken County.—The crop of wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco are exceedingly promising. Should the weather prove favorable for twenty days, our county will yield 250,000 bushels of wheat.

Clay County.—The grain crops do not look well at present. A bad stand of corn; but little wheat; oats fair; grass good.

Grayson County.—The wheat crop, which is just ready to harvest in this and adjoining counties, is un*usually good. The oat crop bids fair to* be the heaviest for years. Corn is small, but is now growing finely, and if it seasonable from this out, will make a good average crop. There is nearly twice as much more tobacco set than usual.

Graves County.—The wheat crop at present is better in this county than it ever has been. Oats as good as ever known here. Corn is backward and small, but is growing finely, and the prospect for a good crop is fair.

Clinton County.—The prospects for the wheat crop have never been more promising. Oats and corn promise well, although the latter is small for the season. We have the army worm in parts of the County, damaging the wheat and meadows, but we are now within ten days of wheat harvest. All kinds of stock are high. The failure of crops last year has thrown us at least one year behind.

Grant County.—The prospects for wheat, rye, barley and oats are uncommonly good; Timothy is also very good. The corn crop looks promising, but very backward for the season.

Davies County.—The present prospects of crops are good. Corn is small, but it looks vigorous and healthy. Wheat crops are more than an average, and bid fair to make the most abundant yield we ever had in the County. Grass looks well and potatoes are luxuriant; in fact, the present crop in all its varieties is more than usually flattering in prospect.

INDIANA.

Perry County.—The prospects of crops in this county are very good; wheat is more than an average crop, and there has been sown one-third more than last year. Corn, grass, potatoes and oats look very fine, although backward. Wheat is out of danger of rust. There must be a great change or the crop here will be abundant.

Pike County.—There never was a finer prospect of wheat in this county; it promises over an average. Corn and oats promise well for over an average crop. Grass, a full crop.

Randolph County.—The wheat crop looks finely. Corn is backward; it will be good if cold weather holds off long enough for it to ripen. There is a fair prospect of flax, grass, oats and potatoes. Fruit will be abundant.

Scott County.—Crops never looked so well. The wheat crop will yield one-third more than ever before. Corn, though backward, is very promising. Other crops are better than average.

Owen County.—The wheat crop looks well. Corn, though late, looks fair on bottom land, but not so well on the uplands. Grass, oats and rye look well. Unless we have a very late Fall, corn will be cut very short.

Shelby County.—The wheat looks reasonably well, and, if seasonable, will make an average crop, but will be later than former years. Corn, and other crops, may make an average crop; there never was a time in our county when the whole country was so completely stripped of all our products of former years as it is now.

Switzerland County.—Crops now promise well in this county. Wheat, unless injured by the rain, will be very good; and as the weather is now more favorable, there will doubtless be a large yield. Potatoes will be good; hay very good; the corn crop will depend altogether on the season to come—think there will be an abundant yield of all crops here.

Tipton County.—The wheat crop looks finely; the corn crop looks well, though planted late. Other crops look pretty well.

Madison County.—The prospects of the wheat crop at present were never better. The corn crop is considered fair.

Orange County.—The wheat crop for the present year is excellent; it is thought [illegible] there will be twice as much [illegible] ever known before.

Ohio County.—[illegible]

Carroll County.—[illegible] oats, &c., [illegible] owing to [illegible]; its maturity will entirely depend upon the Summer and Fall. The glory of our County is the fertility of our soil and the energy and industry of our farmers.

Bartholomew County.—The prospects of a large corn crop, although late, are very good and encouraging. Wheat promises a heavy harvest. If not injured, and will, it is thought, exceed anything in previous years, inasmuch, that although there is very little old wheat, it is dull at $1 15 per bushel. Not much oats, rye or barley sown, but what there is promises well.

Greene County.—The prospect of the wheat crop at present is good, as also of the corn crop. Other crops better than usual.

Posey County.—The prospects for crops in this county at present are the finest ever known. Farmers are beginning to cut their wheat, and it is estimated that there will be one third more growth than ever before. The corn, potatoes, and all other crops, bid fair to yield abundantly. This is a magnificent agricultural county, one of the finest in the State, and our surplus corn is generally large, which is mostly shipped to New-Orleans.

Putnam County.—The wheat crop never looked better, and a great deal more than usual sown. Corn is backward, but will be good. Grass, oats, potatoes, and all other crops, are very good.

Vermilion County.—The prospects for wheat in this county are fair; corn, oats and hay, good. The crops in general will be a fair average with previous years.

Whitley County.—The wheat, of which a larger quantity has been sown than heretofore, bids fair to be average, if not more than usual crops. The corn crop is very short; other crops on an average.

Adams County.—The prospects in this county for an abundant wheat crop this year are good. Corn and other crops look well.

Benton County.—This is not a wheat-growing county, but more has been sowed than common. Fall wheat is a failure generally. Spring wheat and oats both look well. The Spring having been so very backward nothing definite can be said in reference to the growing corn crops, but unless there be early frost in the Fall, the prospect is very good for a splendid crop.

Brown County.—The wheat crop will it is thought be very good. Corn and other crops will be good.

Crawford County.—The wheat, corn, potatoes and oats bid fair to yield an abundance; indeed, the prospect for produce never was better in this county.

Clark County.—The wheat crop of the present year is most abundant; corn crop is excellent; other crops are very fine.

Clinton County.—The wheat, it was thought, would be considerably injured by the heavy rains that we had in the Spring, but recently the prospects are more encouraging; it will be later maturing than usual, but a much larger amount was sown last Fall than at any previous time, consequently we expect to have about an average crop. Corn, although hurt by the rain, will, it is thought, yield fairly. Oats and potatoes look well, and the grass crop will be very heavy.

Daviess County.—The wheat crop this year is better than was ever known in this county; the corn crops look promising; other crops promise well, but rather late. There is a larger quantity of all the crops planted this year than was ever before known in this county.

Dearborn County.—The present prospect of crops are very flattering; we have had a vast deal of rain, but for some time the weather has been clear and warm, and everything now denotes an abundant crop of wheat and corn, the grain mostly raised in this county.

Fayette County.—The wheat crop looks well. Corn crop is fair, but has not been cultivated as it should on account of the rains. All other crops are very fine. Fruit of all kinds is abundant.

Grant County.—The prospect for wheat the present year is very flattering—more of it sown than ever before in one season. Corn crop is very fine—other crops are good.

Hamilton County.—The prospect of a good wheat crop is fair, as also for corn and other crops.

Henry County.—The prospect of the wheat crop is fair—all other crops are a little backward but promise abundance.

Huntington County.—The prospect for wheat, oats, hay, &c., are good—never looked better. In consequence of the cold, wet spring, corn is backward, but looks well. Everything else promises a most abundant crop.

ILLINOIS.

McLean County.—There is little money in the country at present, but every prospect of a splendid harvest.

ALABAMA.

St. Clair County.—We have had a fine wheat harvest in Alabama this season; in fact, the best that has been for many years. We also have a good oat crop. Have never seen a much better prospect for a good corn crop. Cotton looks badly, and there will be but little made in this section this season.

ARKANSAS.

Drake County.—The prospect of a good crop was never finer in this county. We are some ten days later than usual, but each and every one seems delighted with his prospect for corn and cotton, which are the only products we cultivate to any extent in this portion of this State.

The Grasshopper Plague of Minnesota.

A letter from Anoka, M. T., fully confirms the one lately published about the destruction of crops by the grasshopper army traveling south from Red River. The writer says:

"Their favorite food is tender garden vegetables, beans, onions, carrots, turnips, &c. Potatoes are ruined by being divested of all leaves. Last season they arrived too late to destroy wheat and corn; but, considering their immense numbers, the ground being literally covered with them in many places, farmers considered themselves lucky in getting rid of them as easily as they did, for, with the sharp frosts of Autumn, and the disappearance of vegetation they gradually died off. But this was not the end thereof. It seems that eating did not occupy all their time or attention. Careful observers saw them busy upon the ground about something, which now proves to have been depositing their eggs, which naturalists say the females lay to the number of one hundred and fifty. We had very severe weather here last Winter, the mercury several times sinking more than 40 degrees below zero, yet those eggs, almost on the surface of the ground as they were, came out bright in the Spring. As soon as the snow was gone, and the ground began to get warm, the grasshoppers began to come up, some early and others later, according to the situation the eggs had to the sun. They have been hatching ever since, and I presume are not all out yet.

When first hatched they are quite light in color and but small in size. But there are two things that they can do "right smart" from the first, viz: hop and eat. They hop first, and keep hopping till they find something that suits them to eat, and they are no-*wise dainty about it either, for they don't stop till* the supply is exhausted. Of course the consequences are most disastrous. Whole acres of wheat are completely eaten and destroyed in a day. Oats fare no better, and corn will doubtless share the same fate. Some farmers, *becoming discouraged, stopped* short in their planting and sowing, declaring they would not waste their seed.

Others put in their whole crop, but with a faint prospect of ever getting back anything. Some have hoped that they *would leave*, which they doubtless will do when they get wings, which will not be, I *fear*, till everything in the way of crops is destroyed. As yet they don't eat grass much, but of course when other things are gone they will take that, and then stock must suffer. Water treatment seems to suit them, for they are all the smarter after a hard rain. They come from the West and travel to the East; and when they have eaten everything in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, will have to share the same fate, as our stock is sufficient for all the country below us."

Crop Prospects.

The Oswego, N.Y., *Times* of the 10th inst., says:

"Under the genial influence of a warm sunshine, vegetation that was dwarfed by the rainy season is going ahead with a rapidity perfectly surprising, and almost without precedent. If we do not now have a bountiful crop of corn in spite of untoward prospects early in the season, it will be because the best possible corn weather does not produce its usual effect. Weather-croakers will have to "dry up" as the wet places do under the influence of the sun's rays. The wheat, as we learn from all quarters, is universally good, and so are barley, oats, potatoes and grass. Our Western exchanges come to us filled with glowing accounts of the abundant yield of the fruitful prairies. By the end of the month the great bulk of the wheat crops will have been harvested. It has been cut in South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, and probably will be in Kentucky, Tennessee, Southern Illinois and Southern Missouri in a few days. Next week, if the weather should be good, the reapers will have done their work through the heart of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Southern Michigan, and perhaps Southern Wisconsin; and in the course of the week after that the wheat harvest will be nearly completed throughout the Union. The old enemies of this "king o' grain" as it approaches maturity—weevil and rust—have done very little harm yet, and they must work briskly now to seriously damage the crop. There is every reasonable indication that the wheat crop of 1857 will be larger by 25 per cent. than that of any previous year."

Tobacco Crop Prospects.

The Louisville *Price Current* says: "The accounts of the approaching crops of Tobacco are very favorable. Nearly all the plants have been removed from the seed beds, and are growing finely in the fields. Planters have taken the advantage of the frequent rains we have had lately, and neglected other matters to give an early start to their Tobacco. It is not probable that we will have frost until after the crop is safely housed. The number of acres planted this season is largely in excess of former years. Small farmers who have heretofore neglected the culture of Tobacco entirely, have been induced, by the high prices which have been realized, to plant from two to ten acres as a kind of venture. This, though trifling in each case, will, when concentrated in market, increase the stocks largely, and may influence prices during the approaching season. It is, however, not probable that these inexperienced planters will be able to raise prime Tobacco. They will hardly succeed in raising one good manufacturing or shipping

[illegible] the decline noticed in last review in very low grades.

African Immigration.

From the London Times, June 26.

To those who have been in the habit—not unnaturally conceived—of regarding the Slave-trade [illegible] ment, we beg to offer a succinct statement of facts. Attention must first be given to the distinction between the trade in slaves and Slavery itself. Against the latter, as an institution, enough can certainly be said, but with this at present we are not concerned. The practice under the ban of universal law is the Slave-trade—that nefarious and inhuman commerce by which God's creatures, being first captured on their native soil, are carried through successive scenes of the most frightful misery till they are landed upon an opposite coast, to be there sold into lifelong servitude with all its abominations. For this, at least, no plea of custom or necessity can be sustained. We cannot be told at this point that the practice has a patriarchal sanction, that it has certain advantages, or that it cannot be terminated without certain difficulties. Whatever may be argued on behalf of domestic Slavery or serfdom, nothing, at all events, can be said for that horrible trade which includes at once the worst kind of war and the worst kind of theft, and which in all its accessories is so thoroughly atrocious that villanies of the most heinous kind are its natural and ordinary incidents. This, and not the domestic institution of Slavery, is what we are now considering—this is what for so long a time, and with such exemplary perseverance, we have been striving to put down.

Now, what is it that stands in our way? Under what conditions is this trade still maintained, and how has it come to pass that it cannot be absolutely abolished? The concurrence of European Governments against the practice is universal and entire, and this unanimity has existed for years. The Powers of Christendom, of every degree, have consented to denounce and extinguish this most detestable of trades, and, this common assent having been expressed, two of the greatest nations of the world have combined to keep the police of the ocean, so that no contrabandist should attempt what all honest Governments have undertaken to forego. In other words, whereas the Governments of Europe have covenanted, for themselves and other colonies, that slaves shall not be imported into their dominions, the export of these unhappy beings from the soil of their birth is stopped as far as possible by a maritime patrol. What further conditions, we ask, could possibly be required for the extinction of any traffic marked out for destruction? As far as undertakings go, every market is closed and every communication interrupted; yet the Slave-trade is not at an end. Its proportions have been diminished, but it exists still, and its victims are still to be numbered by thousands. Ostensibly, all Governments are of one mind, and yet the traffic is not abolished. Where, then, is the obstacle, and what can be done which is [illegible] already? As it happens, we can put our finger without any difficulty on the leak from which the vessel is now suffering.

There are no slaves imported into British colonies. Our own work has been done thoroughly and is beyond impeachment. There are no slaves imported into the United States. There are none imported into the French or Danish settlements, and none now, as Brazilians earnestly assure us, into Brazil. The only receptacle for these cargoes of misery is Cuba; the single delinquent State is Spain. But Cuba, nominally closed against slaves as much as St. Vincent's or Trinidad, and Spain does not deny that she, as well as Great Britain or France, is committed by treaty to the abolition of the traffic. How this [illegible] of these conditions is evaded has appeared very plainly in the letters of our Madrid correspondent. The Governor of Cuba is an officer the tenure of whose place is usually brief, and always uncertain, while his emoluments admit of enormous increase from connivance at the forbidden importation. The Cubans are ready to buy slaves, others are found to fetch them from Africa for sale, and, as there is no class of Spaniards whose sympathies are very active in the cause, the planters can buy in their market, and the Cabinet of Madrid finds it convenient to employ pretexts and excuses than to exert its authority against its own officers and subjects. Spain, in short, has not entered honestly into the abolition of the Slave-trade. It could not for very shame decline its concurrence, but it will not be at the trouble of making its engagements against the will of an important colony, and it would rather carry on a war of dispatches with the British Foreign-office than involve itself in trouble at home.

We do not say that this policy contains much to excite surprise, but to the interests of others it is prejudicial in the extreme. The Cuban market keeps the whole Slave-trade alive, perpetuates all the [illegible] horrors of the traffic in Africa itself, and maintains at their full weight the heavy burdens arising from the preventive squadron. At the same time, our own colonies are suffering the most grievous injustice, for Cuba is allowed to thrive on their ruin by its own perseverance in evil, and to supply the demands of Europe through the instrumentality of the very machinery forbidden in the adjacent islands. If it were not for Cuba the Slave-trade, as far as we can see at present, would be at an end. We do not deny that a policy confined to this market alone is likely enough to be defective, and the best thing in the way of substitution for the labor intercepted would probably be [illegible] complete and permanent success of our efforts. Still, as far as the first and immediate object is concerned—the interruption of the traffic in human beings—we should be apparently accomplishing our ends if the importation of slaves into Cuba could be stopped.

Here, then, are the facts of the case in a very narrow compass. All countries—Spain included—are committed to the abolition of the traffic, but it continues still at a point of Spanish territory where Spanish authorities are not disposed to repress it. If we can repress it at this point, we shall be only doing what Spain herself is bound to do, and which, when pressed, she declares her desire to do. It has been suggested, as our readers are aware, that we should try the effect of a preventive force on the Coast of Cuba, as well as on the Coast of Africa, and the gun-boats, of which we now possess a serviceable flotilla, have been considered a kind of craft especially adapted to the purposes in view. The moral effect, too, of such a policy would be material, and would prove to the Spanish Government that we are resolved to insist upon our rights and carry out our engagements. Such a resolution, indeed, we owe not only to humanity, in the cause of which we first undertook the struggle, but to our own colonists. The laws of trade—invincible in their operation—prevent us from discriminating between importations of sugar. We must buy this commodity in the best markets, and consume it without reference to the circumstances of its production; but we can, at any rate, endeavor to provide that other settlements, equally bound with our own to abstain from the Slave-trade, shall not take advantage of their own bad faith, and rise upon the ruin of [illegible].

We do not, however, deny that this policy, after all, would be a policy of violence alone, and as such would be liable to failure at the first period of suspension or indifference. Moreover, it is not for the interests of civilization that productive estates should go out of cultivation, or that an article of almost first necessity should fail in the European markets. We should rejoice, therefore, to see the recent suggestion of certain active philanthropists carried into effect, and a legitimate supply of labor established by proper communications between Africa and the West Indies. Be it remembered that there is no humanity in leaving Africa to itself. Many of its tribes, and especially those near the coast, have been brutalized by the prevalence of the very traffic we have been considering; and even those of the interior, though less debased, are still savages and heathens. The work of instruction and conversion cannot be more effectually prosecuted than through a system which would maintain a constant communication between Africa and other parts of the world. Africa is rich in races of men who can endure tropical labor, and if it is allowed on all hands that when slaves were well treated their condition was superior not only to that of their countrymen at home, but to that of the poorer classes in many parts of Europe, why should not some such result be now established as a general condition of things? Why should not the engagement of black labor, stripped of the evils of Slavery by the certified existence of freedom, at once restore our colonies to prosperity and introduce Africa to better days? If any person should still be apprehensive about the position of negroes in the hands of planters, under what same [illegible], we commend to his notice as a final argument that this promises to be the only effectual method of abolishing Slavery. Slave labor, and, therefore, the Slave-trade, may be driven out of the field by labor of a more lawful description, though it has not yet been extirpated by any means we could adopt. Even if the importation of blacks, therefore, into the West Indies be an evil, it is far the smaller of the two. Better, surely, have a system of engagements under the immediate cognizance of the protecting authority than a system which, in spite of all that can be done, leaves the Slave-trade in active vitality, with all the catalogue of atrocities which follow in its train.

INTERESTING TO PHYSICIANS.—The Supreme Court of the Eighth Judicial District have rendered a decision in an action brought by Dr. John D. Hill against the Erie County Medical Society, to compel it to restore him to the enjoyment of his privileges as a member of the society, from which he had been expelled because of an alleged infraction of the tariff of prices adopted by the society. That infraction consisted, and was claimed by the defendant, in taking the office of physician to the Almshouse of Erie County for a less sum than the minimum price fixed by the tariff. The following are the conclusions of the court:

1. The regulation (the tariff of prices) in question was unauthorized.
2. It was unreasonable.
3. It was against public policy and the law.
4. The disfranchisement of the relator was unauthorized and illegal.

It follows that he must be restored or recognized as a member of the Medical Society, and permitted, without molestation to enjoy the rights and privileges of a member.

THE BURNING OF THE MONTREAL.—The *Courier du Canada*, a Catholic paper, states, "that Rev. M. Baillargeon, Cure of St. Nicholas, before a single soul perished, gave absolution to all the unfortunate passengers. He was in his own parish on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence, observed the danger in which the lives of those on board were, and pronounced the absolution." This is decidedly rich, considering the passengers lost were all Scotch "heretics."

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

[illegible] July 11, 1857.

An article on [illegible] subject in your columns [illegible] proposed an important question [illegible] it likely to work? [illegible] and good, and good alone, to the [illegible] per proportion. But as there are several classes of persons who will be materially affected by it, it will be well to be more explicit and enter somewhat into detail. I take it for granted that the inquiry "How is it likely to work?" is based upon the supposition that the plan proposed by the merchants will be faithfully carried out. If so, I volunteer the opinion—formed on the experience of many years of active life on the sea—that the sailor will be most surely benefited by the practical working of the proposed plan.

1. By enabling him to ship himself; to make his own bargains; to transact his own business as other men can and do, without the intervention of a third party, who in every instance steps in, as the landlord does, between the shipping-master and the sailor, and takes the business out of the seaman's hands, thus virtually saying to him, "You are but a child in these matters, John; I must act for you or you will not be likely to succeed." What is this but presuming on his want of intellect and judgment, and then charging his own price for his self-imposed philanthropy?

2. The sailor will be benefited in the next place, in that he can choose his own voyage and go where he pleases, irrespective of the will or the interest of his [illegible]. Many instances are known to the writer, who has been shipped from more than one of the New-York sailor boarding-houses and sent where he did not want to go, in which men desiring to go in the coasting trade, or to the British Provinces, have been compelled by the landlord to go to Europe or in some other direction, in order that the amount of advance might be increased to meet his demand.

3. This suggests another benefit, for I write "curvente [illegible]." It will save the sailor from the degrading and humiliating position in which he often finds himself when he wakes up at sea, through the cupidity of others, who have made him a tool with which to carve out their own avaricious projects of getting rich. How often men are shipped in a state of intoxication, and are shoved aboard with a stock of dunnage, that, if crammed into a purser's stocking, would give it the appearance of a collapsed "duff-bag," or a spendthrift's purse! Is not a man under such circumstances unmanned, and will he not be benefited by a change that will put him in a position to select in so important a matter for himself?

4. Again, let this plan of stopping the advance be carried out, and the sailor, like other men, will have an opportunity of putting into practice the very [illegible] [illegible] "Never spend your money before it is earned." He will be saved also the [illegible] influence of working out the "dead horse," and of carrying a burden of debt.

5. Another advantage will be gained by this movement. The true sailor who knows his duty, will not be so liable to imposition from those who willfully, or by the design of others, ship for what they cannot do. It is not at all uncommon in these days, for young men who have been but one or two years at sea, to ship as able seamen. As a matter of course, they do not know a seaman's duty. The result is, the good seaman has not only to do his own work, but to aid in making up the deficiency of his lubberly shipmate. Is it asked how will the stoppage of the advance remedy this difficulty? I answer. If the advance is not in the way a man may go directly on board the vessel at the wharf and go to work. Time will then be given and opportunity to show his ability. If he is not a seaman, his deficiency will soon be discovered, and he will be discharged, and a sailor shipped in his place. Officers will then be freed from the curse of an inefficient crew, by giving them men of their own selection, which privilege under the present system is denied them. For, if they give good men an order to ship, they often find that the landlord or runner has changed their good men for others. But as the ship is in the stream, and the tug alongside, there is no alternative, but to take the men, or apologies for men, that have been sent them.

6. It is likely to work well to the sailor in another important point of view, as he will have a hand in rigging the vessel he is to sail in [illegible]. The reeving of the gear and the bending of the sails will then devolve on those who afterwards are to have the handling of them. As it is now, a "longshoreman" will bend a [illegible] of sails for [illegible], and, as he does it by the job, the sooner it is done the sooner his money is earned; hence, it matters not to him whether the head of the sail be secured to the jackstay by a rope-band of five-yarn sennit, or by a split of rope-yarn. He gets the sail on the yard; a taut skin and neat bunt presents itself to the eye as the evidence that the work is done. But when the vessel encounters the weight of the breeze this work must be done over again, or the canvas go to ribbons.

If, on the other hand, the advance is stopped, the sailor allowed to go on board at the wharf, bend the sails, reeve the running gear, and see all ready for sea, he will have an inducement to do what he does well, being stimulated by a desire for his own comfort and the promise of a bounty on good behavior in the shape of ten per cent. advance on the wages out of the port. This [illegible], would, in a few years, amount to something handsome for a rainy day, and give him the means of elevating himself among his fellows [illegible] industry and frugality.

[illegible] the condition of the sailor by bettering his family, and that because it will make their means of subsistence less precarious [illegible]. Instead of working "long-shore," and [illegible] work one day and being idle two, they will find steady employment. Our European ships, packets and others—if ever the time comes when [illegible] can be induced to make a passage without [illegible] to death, will be manned, [illegible] by men having families on shore. This, certainly, "is a consummation devoutly to be wished." I will mention but one more item as occurring to me now, in the way of benefit to the sailor [illegible]. He will be in a position to select his own clothing and purchase it at his own price. Under the present system he must take such clothing as his landlord shall dictate, both as regards the quality of the article, and the place at which it is purchased. He must also pay just what is demanded, or go without, and have his balance, (if he is allowed to have any,) put into his hand on board the vessel, as she is hauling out of the dock. Sometimes, too, that balance is paid in money that is not only of no value in the land to which he is bound, but not even bankable here. The writer has seen the balance of men's advance put into their hands by the runner in shinplasters, on the deck of a vessel, after her lines were cast off from the wharf.

But to return to the slop-shop arrangement. A sailor must go and get his "fit-out" on the strength of the advance [illegible] where the landlord sends him, and where the landlord gets from 12 to 20 per cent. for the custom, which, together with the tailor's profit, is added to the price of the garment, and poor Jack foots the bill. Here, then, in a single instance, the change would work a benefit to the sailor of at least [illegible] per cent. on every dollar spent for clothes, to say nothing of what he would gain by purchasing them where they would be substantially made and of good material. Here, then, I have answered in some sort the question, "How is it likely to work?"—by showing that whoever may be injured by the change, the practical sailor can receive only good from it, in his [illegible], in his comfort, in his health, in his reputation, and in his prospects for the future.

With your permission I may refer to this matter again, and aid you in making up your estimate of the benefits that will accrue to those whose berth at sea is seldom abaft [illegible]. THE WINDLASS END.

Old Abuses of Seamen and new Remedies.

Some of the abuses have been partially remedied by an order from the State Department to our Consuls in foreign ports, requiring shipmasters to file with the Consul a sworn statement of the amount of wages due each seaman deserting in a foreign port; which statement is sent to the Collector of the port in the United States to which the ship is bound. The whole amount of wages must be paid to the Collector. The design of this order was to protect the seamen in [illegible] from unjust treatment and [illegible] practised upon them by unprincipled masters and owners. In many cases it was found the men were left at the islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, in a state of destitution, the Captain going before the Consuls, and getting the usual certificate of desertion, which was readily granted, as the Consul received two dollars for every new man shipped in place of the deserter. Thus the Consul's fees for such service would sometimes amount to $50 or $60, depending on the number of men shipped. To counteract this, the Government, in order to give more protection to seamen, issued a general circular to all our Consuls abroad, restricting the amount of fees for each ship to $5. This removes a motive for Consuls to wink at many cases of oppression. The beneficial results of this order are developing daily, and has secured the [illegible] of many good men from abroad who otherwise might have been left in foreign ports.

Several of our packet Captains have already had [illegible]

[illegible] collected [illegible] Collector for [illegible] due seamen [illegible].

Now, if a [illegible] arrangement could be made between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States for the [illegible] deserting vessels of each nation, it would be attended with the happiest results. We have such a convention with [illegible], there are [illegible] difficulties in the continental ports, [illegible] crews leave the ship the [illegible] strike the pier, in many cases largely in [illegible] the wages advanced.

Another reform is needed. The system of granting protections to American seamen, and requiring that every ship's crew should be composed two-thirds of American citizens, should be abolished. The requirement is a dead letter, and the American flag should suffice to protect the seamen of American ships as well as the ships on which they sail.

How the No-Advance Plan Works.—Though it is believed that no vessel entirely under the control of any of the merchants of this City who signed the agreement of no-advance wages to seamen has shipped a crew, in whole or part, with the advance since the 1st of July, yet a trial of the new arrangement has already been made, and so far with little success. Messrs. Woodward & Bybee, one of the most respectable firms among the shipping masters, have been trying to procure crews for half a dozen vessels during the last few days, and have made no progress. The ship *Patrick Henry*, of Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line, has been lying in the stream for a couple of days ready for sea, and only waiting for a crew. Very few seamen are applying to the shipping offices at present, and for some time there has been a general stagnation in this department of business.

Among the boarding-masters there is a lively commotion. They meet in each others' houses, on the corners of the streets, and everywhere, to discuss the subject, and use all available means to prevent sailors from shipping. Every day they collect in groups about the shipping offices, and keep a vigilant eye on every tar who enters. It is supposed that they prevail on a large number of seamen to stay on shore who really are ready and willing to sail.

On Monday, Messrs. Poole, Pentz & Geib, Notaries shipped a crew of 16 on bark *Zephyr*, bound to the Mediterranean, without advance, at $16 a month. The vessel will not sail till about Friday, and this will probably be the first case under the new arrangement, unless the boarding-masters frighten the crew from going on board; for it is reported they have threatened that the men shall not go on board the *Zephyr* alive, and it remains to be seen whether the threat will be enforced. As might be expected, the seamen composing this crew are not in debt to any boarding-master, so that this is not exactly a case in point. The fact is, no sailors have yet engaged to ship without advance, and unless the merchants stand firm, appearances indicate that none will be. Those whose authority is good, say that there is not more than one sailor in fifty who is entirely independent of his landlord and owes him nothing.

Orders are frequently received from the Atlantic seaports, by the shipping-masters in New-York, for crews, to be engaged here, and forwarded to those places by steamer or railroad. The owners of the vessels of course pay the additional expense, and frequently offer increased pay per month as inducement. No such orders are sent to other ports from this City—all of which would seem to imply that, in this great focus of commerce, sailors are more plentiful than elsewhere. This practice bids fair to become still more prevalent under the no-advance system, and the leading shipping agents are almost daily in the receipt of letters on the subject. In Philadelphia, for instance, the merchants use, with opposing landlords, the argument that they will procure most, or many, of the crews, from this port, in case they (the landlords) oppose the movement. Yesterday one of the leading shipping firms received a letter from the proprietor of the "Sailors' Home," in Philadelphia, ordering two crews—one for California, and another for Liverpool.

The Port Bill in Operation.—The Pilot Commissioners having organized under the new Port bill as Harbor Commissioners, are now engaged in enforcing the provisions of the law as far as in their power. Only one of the three appointed Superintendents, Thomas L. Frame, has signified his acceptance; the remaining two, however, have not declined the office. The pilots have been duly notified that it is their duty to report all violations of the law coming under their observation or to their knowledge. The Harbor-masters, it is thought, will be somewhat reluctant to perform the same duty, as their relations to the merchants are of a more intimate and dependent character. Complaints are daily made to the Commissioners by merchants and others of violations of the new law, and in all cases prompt attention is given.

The Commissioners invite all persons cognizant of such violations to report the same forthwith.

Increase of the Steam Marine of Great Britain.—But few of our commercial men, perhaps, are aware of the extent to which British capitalists are embarking in the construction of iron steam-propellers for ocean service. This great interest was but partially developed before the late Russian war, but that war gave an impetus to this branch of the British steam marine, which threatens to largely supersede us in the passenger and light freight business. As evidence of this we have but to refer to the recent establishment of a new British line of steamers between Southampton and Bremen, also between New-York and Glasgow, and New-York and Liverpool—these steamers sailing for the several ports semi-weekly from New-York.

This has excited no little alarm in the minds of those largely interested in the carrying trade.

The packet-ship *Columbia*, of the old Black-Ball line of Liverpool packets, whose regular sailing day was the first of July, has not yet been able to complete her engagements for a full cargo. This line has been celebrated for punctuality in sailing upon the days advertised. This is the first instance in thirty years that any ship of that line has had to lay over for so long a period after the regular day of sailing; this will give some idea of the great depression of the commerce of this port.

At this moment there are no less than *three hundred steam propellers*, ranging from one thousand to fifteen hundred tons, building on the Clyde and in the ports of Great Britain. The steam-engine builders were never more busy than at the present time, and we learn that Napier, the celebrated steam-engine builder, has more work engaged than can be executed by him for three years to come.

Sewing Machines.—I. M. Singer & Co. have leased for a term of years the large marble building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Grand-street, and have fitted up the lower floor, at a cost of over $5,000, as an instruction, sales and show room. This is beyond question the finest establishment of the kind ever seen, and reflects infinite credit on the enterprising proprietors, whose income from the sale of sewing machines, during the past year, has been over $200,000, with a promise of still more flattering results in the future. The Singer Machine for heavy leather work and general manufacturing purposes, stands in the front rank, and the manufactory register of machines numbers about 12,000 already sent out. The manufactory is at the corner of Centre and Franklin streets, employs about 300 hands, and is capable of supplying at least 125 machines per week. In addition, the former salesrooms, at No. 323 Broadway, are now used for adjusting the machines preparatory for exhibition and sale. The machines range in price, from $125 to $150, and number from 1 to 3. Of the large number sold not more than one-fourth are of the smaller size for family use; full three-fourths being used for heavy work and general manufacturing purposes. Another item in the business of this establishment is the sale of Linen Thread and Silk, specially manufactured for use on these machines. The profits on this item alone last year, amounted to over $15,000.

Messrs. Singer & Co. have just obtained an injunction restraining the manufacture and sale of the single-thread chain-stitch ten-dollar sewing-machine, which is an infringement upon Singer's single-thread machine, perfected some three years ago.

The $10 machine is the same in principle as a machine invented in France some forty years since for stitching letters on the ends of fine French broadcloths, making a stich that will wash out and unravel usually long before a garment is worn out—results which compelled Messrs. Singer & Co. to abandon their manufacture after a brief trial.

Of the other noted Sewing-Machine manufacturers at present occupying the market, Messrs. Grover & Baker furnish a very elegant machine from $75 to $150 in price. For the manufacture of bags this machine is unequaled, as its stitch is peculiarly adapted to this kind of work. These machines, from the peculiar manner of constructing the stitch, take up about twice as much thread or silk to the yard of seam as Singer's or Wheeler & Wilson's.

Grover & Baker's manufactory is in Boston, employs about 200 men, can turn out 100 machines per week, and has already manufactured over 8,000 machines.

Wheeler & Wilson's machines are especially adapted for the finer kinds of work used in the family, and for the manufacturing of gentlemen's and ladies' furnishing articles. These machines work more rapidly, with less friction and with a greater economy of thread than most if not all others, and vary in price from $100 to $150, and number from 1 to 3, No. 3 being the family machine. This Company have recently purchased the property of the Jerome Clock Company at Bridgeport, Conn., to which they have added extensive improvements and enlargements, including complete sets of newly-invented machinery for the manufacture of the different parts of their machine, on the principle in use in the United States Armories, by which means every part may be used on any single machine. This Company have invested a capital of about $400,000, and when their establishment is in full operation they will be able to manufacture 500 machines a week should the demand require it. Their sales last year amounted to over $400,000, and thus far give promise of exceeding $1,000,000 for the coming year.

All of these manufacturers are licensed by Mr. Elias Howe to use his patent needle. Singer & Co. paid Mr. Howe over $20,000 last year. Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson each nearly as much. This patent expires in 1860, after which sewing machines will be likely to be somewhat cheaper.

National Hotel Epidemic at Washington—Report of the New-York Academy.

The following paper was read by Dr. Reese, Chairman of the Committee, at the last meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine, and accepted. The subject was again referred to the section, who are to continue their inquiries.

The section of the New-York Academy of Medicine on Theory and Practice and Medical Pathology, respectfully report:

That the paper by Dr. Wynne referred to them, in relation to the late epidemic at the National Hotel in Washington, together with accompanying documents on the same topic, have occupied two several meetings of the section.

At the first meeting, the author of the paper being present by invitation, was heard; and the testimony of members of the section who had professionally attended any of the sufferers by the epidemic was received, touching the symptoms and treatment. Letters were read from Drs. Stone, Hall, and others, and a free interchange of opinions was had, without reaching any very definite conclusions, in the absence of the full history of all the facts, and pathological information as to the fatal cases which are reported; in both of which respects we are to a great extent without precise and adequate knowledge. Hence the section adjourned and reassembled for still further consultation, after time should be allowed for reflection, and for any further developments. The subject was then discussed in all its bearings, and in view of all the light which has been cast upon it from every source.

Remarks were made, first upon the topography of the locality and its surroundings, where this obscure malady exhibited itself, viz: The National Hotel, within which it first appeared, and to which every known case is ascribed. Its sewers and their trapes—its cesspools, sinks, water-closets and their several conduits for the removal of the offal, &c., from the premises, were all inquired into as set forth in the documents before us, and as derived from the personal knowledge of the medical men present. The questions submitted being how far the violation of sanitary laws in these structures, and their condition during the cold weather of the last Winter, would authorize the belief that an effluvia of noxious gases from these sources might impair the health of the inmates, and generate a poisonous atmosphere which would be adequate to the generation of disease.

So far as the opinion of the section was expressed, the affirmative of this latter theory appeared to be generally assented to; which is believed to correspond with the views taken by the Washington Board of Health, and most of the physicians on the spot, who have the best opportunities for forming a correct judgment.

2. The second inquiry was whether the symptomatology of the disease, as described by all the medical observers, and which seems to have been singularly uniform, presents any peculiarity requiring the presence of any other or more potent morbid cause than is to be found in the foul air, which, as it is proved, pervaded, in greater or less degree, the entire building, and which in some of its apartments was intolerably offensive, and beyond relief by the ordinary and available means of ventilation, especially in the sleeping-rooms of the inmates.

The prevailing judgment of the section seemed to regard such foul air and noxious effluvia to be fully adequate to the production of all the symptoms described, [illegible] and periodical remissions, exacerbations and relapses [illegible] pointing to the [illegible] climate of the locality as contributing to its aggravation.

3. The next topic of consideration was the probability or possibility of the endemic having arisen from any animal, vegetable or mineral poison, as has been suggested, having been mingled with any of the articles of food or drink, used by the guests at the hotel, either by accident or design.

The section, after full discussion, seemed to concur in the opinion that no known poisonous article from either kingdom of nature would have produced all the group of symptoms which so uniformly characterized the cases, and certainly not without involving the stomach itself in more serious mischief than is alleged to have been present in any case.

These several topics having been thus disposed of, a full expression of opinion on the whole subject was called out from the Chairman, and from each member of the section; which seemed to result in entire unanimity of views. Whereupon the undersigned were appointed by the section to prepare a minute of these general opinions, to be submitted to the Academy at its next meeting; not as assuming to decide upon those branches of the inquiry which relate to the chemical, microscopical, and pathological investigations yet to be made, and which may possibly throw new light on this dark subject, but opinions based on all the information at present available, and which may require essential modification from future developments.

With this qualification, we unite in the belief that the source of the epidemic in the National Hotel, at Washington, was solely a poisonous atmosphere, probably engendered in the receptacles for offal and other filth, under the building, or adjacent thereto, in the sewers, &c., these having been obstructed by ice, or otherwise by neglect, until the accumulation of foul air and noxious gases involved the atmosphere in and around the building, and, as in other cases of material exhalation, severely and dangerously affecting its inmates.

This foul air we regard as the *one common cause* which exposed all who inhaled it to a predisposition to the malady, which itself was modified in individual cases by previous health, and developed with greater or less promptness and severity by excesses, or indiscretion in diet, drinks, exposure, &c., either of which might have been harmlessly indulged but for the universal predisposition induced by the atmospheric poison. And, in like manner, even the predisposition, as in other cases, was not followed by an attack in all such, because no exciting cause was applied of sufficient potency. And, again, many who received this predisposition had no symptom of the malady until days or weeks after they had left the atmosphere of Washington and returned to their homes. Then, under some exciting cause, the disease was developed, their predisposition having remained latent meanwhile. [illegible] sufficiently numerous all over the country, and as well characterized as to be [illegible] at Washington by unequivocal [illegible].

Finally, this view of the subject appears to us to explain many of the circumstances reported by authority as marking the epidemic, and which are wholly inconsistent with any theory of mineral poison. For example, while some persons sickened after a single meal, or a single drink taken at the bar, there were many others who ate, drank and slept exclusively in the hotel, throughout the whole endemic, without a single symptom. There were, besides, numbers who suffered an attack who neither ate nor drank in the house, but only visited it, or mahap slept there. Yet it is remarkable that no case of the disease is alleged by anybody in which the patient had not been in the hotel and inhaled its air. Hence this common cause, the poisoned atmosphere, having been present in all cases, while none of the other cases are known to have been present in many, and all are known to be absent in others—these facts render our conclusions rational and philosophical. And as it is "illogical to seek for more causes for any effect than are necessary from its production," we are not willing to admit any other poison than that which the foul air of the hotel furnished as the common cause of all the endemic visitation which has been suffered by our Washington neighbors; and we commend to the civic authorities there and everywhere the sanitary lesson taught by this pestilential endemic.

Let none of them henceforth ignore the facts here exemplified, that at whatever season of the year filth of any kind is allowed to accumulate, to an extent sufficient to pollute the atmosphere of any inhabited house, the health and lives are endangered, not merely of its inmates, but of its neighborhood, by the privation of pure air for lack of ventilation, no less than by the noxious and poisonous quality of the infected atmosphere itself.

The views thus briefly set forth are based on the facts of the case as submitted to the section, and might be sustained amply by references and authorities employed during the discussion, but their introduction here has been judged unnecessary in this paper, which is intended only as an embodiment of the discussions and opinions of the section, and submitted as such to the action of the Academy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. M. REESE,
SAM'L A. PURDY,
JOSEPH M. SMITH,
HENRY S. DOWNS,
} Committee.

The Brig Ellen Discharged.—Judge Betts rendered a decision on Saturday in the matter of the brig *Ellen*, proceeded against in the United States District Court, as a slaver. His decree is in favor of the claimants, dismissing the libel, with a certificate of probable cause. The points of the decision are not yet made public.

Why Men Struggle to get into the Custom-House.

Of the proposed reforms in the Custom-House the Editor of the *Sunday Mercury* says:

"It has been the custom of leading merchants and importers of this City to obtain the services of entry clerks and deputy collectors in advance of their legitimate business. The entry clerk is one of the most important officers connected with the Customs, and *has hard service to perform*. He has no right to extend preference to any class of importers; and, the rule of the Collector is the rule of the miller, which, years ago, decided that he who presents himself to the hopper first, is to be first served. This rule is carried out by the entry clerk, as long as office hours last; after that, he has made it a custom to serve those who may think fit to employ him.

It is of the utmost importance, to a large mercantile house, to get their goods through the Custom-House as speedily as possible; and, to this end, the head of it will get his papers ready for entry, and handing them to the clerk, will say to him, 'Take these papers home with you to-night, estimate the duties, and prepare them for their passage to-morrow morning, early, and I will pay you fifty,' or one hundred dollars, as the case may be. The clerk, without violating any law of propriety or honor, accepts 'the soft impeachment,' takes the papers to his residence, and often is engaged the whole night in preparing them. He does not, by thus acting, perpetrate anything like malfeasance, or abandonment of duty. Nobody is injured, and the Government receives all the labor of the clerk it demands of him. The operation is perfectly fair, honorable and manly.

In the meantime, a small importer, and a mean man at that, ascertains that the papers of his cotemporary and rival are prepared in advance—and so his might be if he would employ the clerk out of office hours—and he raises a terrible row about it. He complains to the Collector, or to the Secretary of the Treasury, and an order is forthwith issued, to the effect that there must not be any favoritism practiced in the Department, under penalty of removal.

Orders, of a similar nature, have been issued ever since we have known aught of the Custom-House. They last for a day, and then the evil, if it be one, is reproduced with tenfold vengeance. It is utterly impossible to put an end to a practice which has existed the last 50 years, and which will last as long as we obtain the means of defraying the expenses of the Government by indirect taxation.

One of the strong elements which impel many to seek positions as entry-clerks, consists in what is known as outside emoluments. An entry clerk who is able and well acquainted with the duties of his station will easily derive from his position from $3,000 to $3,500 the year. We know, of one who has made his $5,000 the year, "easy;" and yet the actual salary paid by the Government is *fifteen hundred dollars*. It was, originally, $700; then it was advanced to $1,000; then to $1,250; and two years ago it was put up to $1,500.

The ship *Albert Gallatin*, of Cornelius Grinnell's line of Liverpool packets, which port she left on the 19th of June, arrived yesterday morning at Quarantine, with 301 steerage passengers. She is detained at Quarantine, having several cases of small-pox on board. There was one birth on the passage.

LONG ISLAND.

The Cow-Stable Nuisance.

A gentleman who resides in Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn—John T. Hildreth, Esq.—furnishes the following account of a visit to the cow stables that the Brooklyn Common Council allow to be perpetuated and rebuilt. In their enlightened judgments, they are no nuisances.

We visited the cow stables on Skillman-street, near Park-avenue, about 5 o'clock on Saturday last, and viewed the cows in their 8-by-7 stalls. We found them as bad, if not worse, in their situation, than we had been informed. Many of them were undergoing the operation of Inoculation. A gash is cut through the tail, and the matter or virus is then inserted, and the wound tied up with a rag; this is to prevent their taking the disease from others. Several we saw without tails, and others with them varying from one inch to twenty inches long—they having lost them by their roting off while under the inoculation. In this state, they yield their usual quantity of milk, made mostly from swill, to which is added a little water, when it is served to their customers. While we were thus inspecting their most deplorable and filthy condition, we were assailed by having thrown on to us old iron hoops, swill, stones, and various missiles, kicked and thumped, not, however, materially injuring us. We had reason to expect such treatment on beholding the crowd with which we were surrounded. We have since been informed by persons knowing the fact, that a posse of the men intended to have thrown us into a vat or box of such precious liquid as is yielded from the—not milk exactly—but that which is carried past in wagons, frequently, for enriching the farmers' lands. There was one person who stood behind us with some from the filthy pool in hand, which he intended to throw on us.

Among the crowd, was one of the detectable Police, —who had no name, his number was 169—who said he would arrest us if we did not leave. We invited him politely to accompany us to the station; he declined. We then told the M. P. we should not leave because rowdies told us to do so. We demanded his name. This he would not give; but finally drew from his pocket a napkin or case, in which was his star concealed. We took the number as above. There were lying in open sight, yesterday, dead cows, which, we are informed, is nearly an every-day occurrence. We therefore demand from an honorable body, the rights of honorable citizens from the destruction of their property, which in that locality is at least 30 per cent., by thus preventing the erection of those cow stables again, as being an unparalleled nuisance. We wish those who use swill, stable milk, would visit them for themselves; they would at once assert that Alderman Scholes did not say it was as bad as it is. If citizens should once visit the stables, they would not suffer their hogs to use the milk, if they had them. How can parents feed it to infants, unless they desire their destruction? H.

Brooklyn, Monday, July 13, 1857.

Steam on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.—The minority of a Committee appointed to consider the subject of the use of steam on Atlantic-street reported to the Common Council, June 22, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Common Council hereby withdraw all and every consent given to the Long Island Railroad Company to use steam on Atlantic-street, and that all ordinances conflicting herewith be hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That the running of locomotives on said street is a nuisance, and that the said Company be notified to abate the same.

These resolutions were adopted, by a vote of 20 to 15.

The Mayor vetoed the same, and Monday evening, on motion of Alderman Del Vecchio, the resolutions were adopted, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor, by the following vote: Ayes, 27; nays, 9.

The Police Fund in Brooklyn.—In the Brooklyn Common Council on Monday evening, the following resolutions were offered by Alderman Van Brunt:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the city of Brooklyn, in the amount of all moneys now in the Treasury applicable to pay of policemen and police officers, as heretofore appropriated for the year 1857.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the city of Brooklyn be, and he is hereby directed, on receipt from the Comptroller of the warrant above mentioned, to draw from their several places of deposit, the moneys applicable to the pay of police officers and policemen for the year 1857, and pay the same over to the State Treasurer, in accordance with section 27 of chapter 569, of the Laws of the State of New-York.

Adopted, ayes 27; nays 2.

Alderman Van Brunt asked that the resolution be adopted by unanimous consent, so that the Police could get their pay immediately.

Alderman Del Vecchio objected, and therefore the payment of the Police will be delayed another week.

Brooklyn Fire Department Matters.—The Fire Commissioners of the Eastern District, Monday night reported to the Common Council in favor of suspending Alexander Hamilton, Assistant Foreman of Engine Company No. 4, for one year for insubordination and for abusive language to the Chief Engineer while on duty.

Also, censuring the Foreman and members of Engine No. 4, Eastern District, for dereliction of duty, in that they have permitted persons called "runners," who are wholly irresponsible to the department and to the Chief [illegible] to associate with them, taking sole and [illegible] charge of their apparatus [illegible].

Also [illegible], of Hose Company No. [illegible], for one year, for [illegible] to the Committee on Fire Department.

A Child Burned to Death.—On Sunday morning a child three years old, daughter of Mr. Coleman Bartley, residing in Hickory-street, Brooklyn, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire. She had found some matches lying about the house, which she ignited and placed among some shavings on the floor in front of the stove. These blazed up and set fire to her dress. Her mother was the first one [illegible] her. She immediately [illegible] around her and smothered the flames, but the child was so badly burned as to cause her death in a few hours. The mother's hands were so badly burned that she will be disabled for months.

[illegible] the Brooklyn Common Council [illegible] Monday night adopted a resolution to take a recess from the last Monday in August to the second Monday in September.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Bergen Tunnel—Connection of Shafts Nos. Two and Three—Progress of the Work.

The most of our readers will doubtless recollect that about the latter part of the year 1855, it was concluded by the Erie Railroad Company, to make an effort to obtain the right of way, by private purchase, to open the Tunnel through Bergen Hill, before the object for which the land was obtained was known to the Legislature. The attempt was entirely successful. The land was bought in the name of Mr. H. Ramsdell, and was immediately transferred to the Long Dock Company at its original cost. The Legislature of New-Jersey, in the Winter of 1855 and 1856, granted a charter to the Long Dock Company, with liberal power, by which they were authorized to make a tunnel through Bergen Hill, construct docks along the Hudson, and the right to make and maintain a Railroad ferry. At that time many persons were of the opinion that it would take six years before the project could be put through, and that when finished the Company would be with money out of pocket. The Company, however, was immediately organized, the stock subscribed, and the work of making the Tunnel was offered to J. H. Mallory, Esq., who informed them that the work could be done in two years time. He also stated that he should not have the least hesitancy in undertaking the job, which was immediately accepted by the Company. The contract was drawn up, and signed on the 23th of May, and bonds to the amount of $25,000 were given for the satisfactory performance of the contract. The next day the Company assembled at the East approach, where the opening speech was delivered by the President, H. Ramsdell, which was responded to by the Mayor of Hudson City. Mr. Mallory then set to work about one thousand men to sink the shafts, of which there are eight in number, and by the 1st of August they were all in active operation. Their progress per day was about six feet, and by the middle of December they commenced to tunnel. It was thought that when they arrived at the required depth the rock would be softer, but it appears that it was not so. It is of the hardest nature—the "trap rock," and is similar to the Pallisades rock. The work went briskly on, until about the 17th of last June, when a strike for more wages took place, which led to a fight between the "Corkonians and Far-Downers," which was the means of putting the work behind nearly a month. New hands were however engaged, and since then everything has gone on to the satisfaction of the contractors. In the month of May they made 225 feet headway, and in June, 230 feet. Their general average a day is from 6 to 7 feet, and there is not a shadow of doubt, from present appearances, but that it will be finished within the time specified.

On Tuesday we visited the different shafts. On arriving at the West approach, we found about twenty-five men at work drilling. The work at this end has gone on much faster than at the East approach, owing to the rock being softer. Thus far they have penetrated into the rock, all of 200 feet, and in a fortnight's time they expect to meet shaft No. 2.

We next proceeded to shaft No. 2, and were let down in a tub by means of a stationary engine placed there for hoisting up the blasted rock. There is also a blower attached to the engine for the purpose of forcing down pure air into the tunnel, otherwise it would be impossible for the men to work owing to the impurity of the atmosphere. We then groped our way along by a lighted candle 200 feet to where the workmen were drilling, and in the course of a quarter of an hour we had the pleasure of shaking hands with the workmen engaged on shaft No. 3. Shafts Nos. 2 and 3 are the first that have met. After a visit of three quarters of an hour in the lower regions, we were ushered into daylight again.

The work at the various other points goes on smoothly. At the East approach the workmen here find the rock very hard. Yet they have entered it nearly 200 feet. The monthly consumption of powder [illegible] about 1,200 pounds of [illegible]. All the blasted rock which is taken from the middle shafts, are brought here upon cars and lowered down by an inclined plane, to the main track. They are then drawn by a locomotive to the Long Dock, and dumped overboard for filling up. The Company own here, 25 acres below high water mark, which they are filling up rapidly.

The Tunnel is perfectly straight, and 4,311 feet long, exclusive of the rock-cutting at the approaches. It is to be 23 feet high, and 30 feet wide. The heading is driven along the upper part of the tunnel about eight feet high and twenty wide. The hill is quite uniform in height, and is admitted to be about 100 feet above tide-water. The grade of the tunnel is 17 feet above tide, and drains the water East and West from the centre. The whole work is driven on with energy, day and night. There are now employed on it about 1,200 men, and it is expected that by the 20th of November it will be finished. When the cars of the Erie Railroad can reach the river by this route they will save one mile of distance between "the slaughter-house" and the Duane-street depôt in this City. It will also save operating the cars over a rise of 60 feet above tide, besides some 300 feet of curvature, and save twenty minutes of the time made over the New-Jersey Railroad line.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

New-York, Tuesday, July 14, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate request at former rates; Pearls, $7 62½@$7 68¾; Pots, $7 87½@$7 93¾ ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Appears in limited demand, yet it is very stiffly held. Java, 16½c.@16¾c.; Laguayra, 12c.@13c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 12c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Stock of Rio here, 68,295 bags.

COTTON—Is lightly dealt in at our quotations: Middling Uplands, 14⅛c.; do. Gulfs, 14⅞c.@14⅞c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb.

FISH—The market is poorly supplied and is inactive, yet prices favor factors.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is heavy and languid—Sales, 5,200 bbls., in lots, chiefly to home dealers, at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 15@$6 25
Straight State	6 25@ 6 35
Extra State	6 50@ 6 75
Superfine Ind. and Upper Lake	6 15@ 6 40
Superfine Ohio	6 20@ 6 40
Fancy Michigan	6 30@ 6 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 6 80
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 00@10 25

Canadian is plentier and cheaper. Sales have been reported of about 600 bbls., in lots, at from $6 20@$6 [illegible] for low superfine to very choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern is in light supply, and is in fair request, at full prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 850 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 25@$9 74 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand and is firm, at $4 25@$6 for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in demand, but at drooping prices, for all save strictly prime lots,—which are steady, being scarce. Sales: 13,000 bushels, including choice White Canadian, at $2; choice White Western, at $1 95; ordinary to fair Red Western at $1 45@$1 55½; and prime new Tennessee, amber color, at $2 ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive and languid, at $1 15@$1 18 ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt remain as last quoted. Oats are plenty and heavy at 63c.@65c. for Western; 60c.@64c. for State and for Jersey; 54c.@62c. for Canadian; and 55c.@59c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is also more abundant and cheaper. Sales, 30,000 bushels, at 82c.@83½c. for mixed; 85c.@95c. for Yellow; and 90c.@98c. for White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 750 bales River bought, at 65c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Range from 8@12c. ℔ lb., with a moderate supply and demand.

IRON—Scotch Pig is quiet, yet steady, at $30@$31, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Has not varied much.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand still continues moderate at quoted rates. Porto Rico, 55c.@67c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@53.; Clayed Cuba, 45c.@46c.; New-Orleans in bbls., 70c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is in light supply, still is needed, at 48½c.@49c. ℔ gallon. Rosin is saleable and steady.

OILS—The market is devoid of animation. No quotable change is discernable in prices of the leading kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and irregular in value. Sales, 380 bbls., in lots, at $23 [illegible]@$23 90 for Mess, and $19 [illegible] for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are worth 11c.@11½c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@10c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal at 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, [illegible] of about [illegible] bbl. Beef [illegible]. The transactions since our last [illegible] for repacked Western Mess [illegible] Beef Hams [illegible] and heavy at the [illegible].

[illegible] in limited demand at full [illegible].

SUGARS—Are in rather better request, but at prices satisfactory to owners. Hence the current movements are limited within our previous range.

TALLOW—There were 5,000 lbs. prime disposed of at previous figures.

TOBACCO—Is in more request, and prices are well established. Sales since Tuesday last: 64 hhds. Kentucky, at [illegible]; [illegible] bales Havana at [illegible] 59c.; and [illegible] cases Seedleaf, at [illegible] ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales transpired of [illegible] bbls. Ohio and Prison, chiefly at 29½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quite dull, and rates are generally nominal. To Liverpool, Cotton, [illegible] 8d. ℔ bale; Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, [illegible] ℔ bushel; Beef, 5s. [illegible] ℔ bbl.; and heavy goods [illegible]. To other ports proportionate quotations.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the
LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE.
WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1857,
[illegible]
Will be presented Bellini's favorite Opera, [illegible]
I PURITANI.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
[illegible] AMODIO and [illegible]
And other well-known artists, in the principal roles.
Conductor.......... Signor [illegible]
Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle......
Secured Seats........
Family Circle........
Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. [illegible] Broadway; G. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway; and [illegible] & CRAWFORD'S, No. [illegible] William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from [illegible] daily.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
The managerial enterprise of the present lessee, [illegible] inaugurated last year by the [illegible] made
THE SUMMER GARDEN
the favored resort of the refined and intellectual community of this City. Mr. Stuart now proposes to [illegible] his undertaking with a series of performances [illegible] ventures to predict will not shine with diminished [illegible] even when compared with any former success.
To produce a cool atmosphere
THE INDIAN PUNKA
has been fitted to all parts of the building, this being the first time this
ASIATIC PROCESS OF VENTILATION
has been introduced into any public building in this country.
The guiding star of this short season will be
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who will appear nightly, in conjunction with Mr. Walcot, Miss Josephine Manners, Miss Emily Mestayer and [illegible] company.
WEDNESDAY, July 15,
HIAWATHA
and
THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets........ [illegible]
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 15,
By request, the great ballet of
LA SYLPHIDE.
The beautiful and graceful
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA,
Whose triumphant success is the present topic of the day.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION—THE EXCELLENT VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.
Received nightly with marked approbation.
Signorina Rolla as.......... La Sylphide.
Supported by the entire Ballet Company.
Mr. W. R. Blake, Mr. Geo. Jordan, Mr. [illegible], Mrs. W. R. Blake, Misses Mary Gannon and [illegible] Taylor.
Kenney's capital comedy of
SPRING AND AUTUMN.
Thursday—The wonderful Ravels and DIAMOND.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
The best ventilated theatre in the Union.
Glorious success of the great Spectacle.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 15,
THE NAIAD QUEEN.
The Naiad Queen........ [illegible]
Sir Rupert [illegible]
Act 1—The [illegible]
Act 2—The [illegible]
Act 3—Grand [illegible]
Act 4—Grand [illegible]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, [illegible] $1 for each person.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 15,
To commence with the Irish Fairy [illegible] entitled
IRISHMAN IN BAGDAD.
MAGIC TRUMPET.
MY AUNT.
BLACK EYED SUSAN.

OLYMPIC.
Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Admission........ 25 cents | Orchestra Seats........ 50 cents
On WEDNESDAY EVENING
OLYMPIANA;
OR, A NIGHT WITH MITCHELL,
In which Mrs. Charles Howard, Miss Sarah [illegible], Miss Kate Pennoyer, Mr. Chanfrau, Mr. T. B. Johnston, Mr. Barry Hall, Mr. Seymour, will appear.
Previous to which, THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

S. THALBERG,
Assisted by Madame Elena d'Angri, will shortly give Concerts in Cape May, Saratoga, Newport, [illegible], Rockaway, Sharon Springs and Niagara Falls.

IN SYRACUSE.—GRAND CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC.—First Presbyterian Church, THIS EVENING, July 15, will be performed the [illegible] from Mozart's 12th Mass, and the Grand Hallelujah Chorus from Handel's Messiah, together with a variety of other pieces from Mendelssohn, [illegible], Weber, Spohr, Meyerbeer, &c. Also, a grand [illegible] introducing the American and English National Airs, with Obligato Pedal variations by Prof. [illegible] Morgan, of New-York, recently from London. [illegible] 50 cents; reserved seats $1, to be had at [illegible] bookstore and at ALLEN & PHELPS' music store. Performance will commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY, July 15, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 8, WHITE'S famous [illegible] DERS in their grotesque and comic Songs, Dances, Farces, &c., besides the DISSOLVING VIEWS, [illegible] a grand display of ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS, [illegible] new and beautiful COSMO-PANOPTICON [illegible], embraces the finest CHROMATIC COMBINATIONS outside of the Royal Galleries of Europe. The world-renowned Serpent, The Happy Family, Gallery of Wax Works, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

GRAND JUBILEE AND PIC-NIC OF THE Lee-av. Sabbath School, Brooklyn, in the beautiful grove of J. C. Brevort, Bedford, L. I., WEDNESDAY, July 15. The exercises at the School Room commence at 7½ o'clock A. M.; at the Grove at 9½. Singing by the children, and addresses by Rev. Drs. [illegible] and Kennedy, of Brooklyn, and Hon. Benj. Joy, of Tompkins County, N. Y., at 3½ P. M. [illegible] engaged for the entire day.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public and contains many things curious and wonderful. The [illegible] worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and [illegible] like purposes. Apply to M. M. WOLFE, No. [illegible]

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

ISN'T IT SO?

FRESH FRUIT IN WINTER BETTER THAN SWEETMEATS.

Use ARTHUR'S [illegible] Self-Sealing [illegible] Jars, and you will have fresh fruit all the year [illegible] Summer prices.
Full directions for putting up all kinds of fruit and tomatoes, accompany [illegible] cans and jars.
They are made of Tin, Glass, Queensware, and Fire and Acid-proof Stone Ware. The tin ones are from plain to gallons. These cans and jars are entirely open at the tops, and [illegible] economy in [illegible].
For sale by [illegible] throughout the United States.
Descriptive [illegible] on application. Orders from the trade [illegible].
[illegible]
We are now [illegible]
ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Manufacturers [illegible] the Patent, northeast corner 10th and George-sts. PHILADELPHIA.

E. P. TORREY, Manufacturers' Wholesale Agent. Also, Manufacturer of MASSER'S Wonderful Five-Minute Freezer, No. 6 PLATT-ST., NEW-YORK.

MASSER'S WONDERFUL FIVE MINUTE FREEZERS!
These Popular Machines have now become a necessary appendage to every well-regulated family,—enabling them to enjoy one of the greatest luxuries with little trouble and at trifling expense. Sizes, three quarts, [illegible] six quarts, eight quarts and fourteen quarts.
E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

THE QUICKEST AND BEST FREEZER is yet sold by STEPH. WM. SMITH, No. 594 Broadway. It is Masser's Patent, and will freeze cream in five minutes; makes it very light and smooth, of the best materials, for 15 cents a quart.

SAVE YOUR SUGAR, AND HAVE FRESH fruit instead of sweetmeats, by using Arthur's Patent Self-sealing Preserve Jars and Cans. Sold, wholesale and retail, by STEPH. WM. SMITH, [illegible] the Golden Teakettle, No. 594 Broadway.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1857.

Messrs. E. DOWNS, THOS. E. PEASE and D. E. MITCHELL, [illegible] supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES, in New-Haven, Conn. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *America*, with three days' later news from Europe, is now fully due at Halifax, from Liverpool. She had not been signaled at a late hour last night.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, July 1, arrived last night. She brings the same dates as those received by the *Anglo-Saxon* at Quebec and the *Arago* at this port—details of which we published yesterday morning.

The Brig *Flora*, Captain YATES, from Dix Cove, West Africa, May 30, reports that the Brig *William Miller* was seized for a slaver by a British cruiser, about the middle of April. She hailed from New-Orleans, and had cleared from Havana. She had previously landed a cargo at Wydah.

The Galena *Advertiser* is informed by Capt. [illegible], of the *[illegible]*, who left St. Paul Saturday evening, that a messenger had just arrived from Spirit Lake, bringing intelligence that the Sioux Indians had made another attack on the white inhabitants bordering on Spirit Lake, in Iowa; that [illegible] more whites were killed, many taken captive, houses burned, &c. The white inhabitants and friendly Indians of the neighboring settlement had started in pursuit.

A fire occurred at the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica yesterday, which destroyed that part of the front immediately behind the colonnade, and occupied by the resident physicians, including the chapel, dining rooms, &c. The part occupied by the patients was little damaged, and none of the patients were injured.

Capt. [illegible], of the steamer *Montreal*, lately lost on the St. Lawrence, has been arrested at the instance of the counsel for the survivors of the catastrophe.

We learn that a promising vein of coal, similar to the Breckinridge coal, has been discovered in the town of Rockland, Sullivan County.

The excitement occasioned by the riot in the Seventeenth Ward continued yesterday, and had not subsided at the hour of our going to press this morning. German excitement is peculiar. It is slow of birth, and lives long. The Germans neglected their usual avocations yesterday. They mustered in strong force about the lower avenues, all armed, and discussed the affairs of the preceding days. All appeared animated with a strong feeling of revenge. They assembled about the house where the body of MULLER lay, and awaited the result of the Coroner's examination. Then, assembling in a body, they attended the funeral, taking a circuitous route to the ferry which leads to the Calvary Cemetery, bearing aloft a banner inscribed "Death to the Metropolitan Police." After the funeral the crowds increased, upon every street corner, bonfires were lit in Third and Fourth streets, and things generally wore an ugly look. The Police remained at the station-house corner of Bowery and Third-street in strong force, and during the evening the military were called out and held themselves in readiness at their armories. At 7½ o'clock a large meeting of citizens of the Seventeenth Ward was held at the theatre corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street. Speeches were made by Dr. [illegible], Ex-Coroner WILHELM, JOHN COCHRANE, and others. Peace was advocated and redress recommended at the ballot-box. The Police and military remained on duty all night, but neither were called upon to quell disorder. A few arrests of disorderly persons were made. We give full reports of the proceedings had during the day and evening.

The Street Commission controversy was continued yesterday. Mr. FIELD first spoke to prove that the action of his Honor was not stayed by the *certiorari*. His argument was brief, and in substance appeared to be that the writ could not operate to suspend the proceedings, because, if it could so suspend them, it would in reality annihilate them; and the issuing of the writ would thus effect a repeal of the statute providing for these summary proceedings. The case was adjourned until Friday, when Judge [illegible] will decide whether or not he will issue the warrants.

MICHAEL WELSH, a Fourth of July rioter, was [illegible] in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, by Justices OSBORNE and FLANDREAU. MATTHEW MCNAMARA, THOMAS GOODWIN and MICHAEL RILEY, (aged seventeen,) were severally tried—charged with riotous conduct and assaulting Metropolitan Policemen on different occasions. GOODWIN was acquitted for want of sufficient testimony of identification. MCNAMARA and RILEY were found guilty. The former was remanded to be tried on another charge, and RILEY, who appears to be a hard character, will be sentenced on Thursday.

The bark *J. G. Lewis*, arrested as a slaver, was yesterday examined by Marshal RYNDERS, and Assistant District-Attorney JOACHIMSSEN, but no papers implicating her were discovered. Trunks, chests and a few other articles were sent to the Marshal's Office; they belonged to another officer who has not been found on board. The vessel is well fitted for a slaver, and is said to have a very suspicious cargo. The officers and crew remain prisoners on board. The bark is anchored off Governor's Island.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors on Tuesday, at the Lunatic Asylum, a resolution was adopted, that Miss JACKSON, of the primary Ward School, Randall's Island, be reinstated in her position [illegible]. Mr. W. T. PINCKNEY accepted the post of Governor, to which the Board lately appointed him.

A native African—a Krooman—yesterday caused great excitement in the Atlantic Basin, by running aloft up the rigging of the brig *Flora*, in which he had arrived from Africa. He had become frightened by stories that he would be sold, [illegible] off the topgallant-yard [illegible] and fortunately fell overboard, where he was captured by his friends. He was placed on board the cutter and calmed down.

The General Term of the Common Pleas have decided that under the recent act relating to Justices' Courts in this City, an appeal lies to that Court from the action of a District Court Judge, acting in landlord and tenant proceedings, and in others of a like special nature.

The schooners *Norman* and *Robbin* have received permits to lighter cargo at old Quarantine. The *Colonel [illegible]*, *Alby and Elizabeth* and *Bohio* came from the lower to the upper anchorage.

There were seven more arrests yesterday for violating Quarantine regulations, the parties being locked up.

The *[illegible]* was yesterday towed up from Quarantine and carried to the Navy-Yard.

The Brooklyn Common Council on Monday evening adopted a resolution inviting Ex-Secretary GUTHRIE (now in New-York City) to partake of the hospitalities of the city, and tendering him the use of the Governor's Room, City Hall, in which to receive the congratulations of his friends.

BERNARD BUTLER, arrested for killing FRANCIS MEHADY, at a fight near Mount Prospect Hotel, Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, July 4, was discharged yesterday morning, the Coroner's Jury having rendered a verdict that the offence was justifiable, having been committed in self-defence.

The Dred Scott Decision.

When the country was convulsed by the tidings that the Supreme Court, at Washington, in deciding upon the claims of a negro man, named DRED SCOTT, to the possession of his own person, had laid down the doctrine that, under the Constitution of the United States, no person of the African race could be a citizen of this Union, we declined pronouncing upon the merits of the case, for the good and sufficient reason that the news of this extraordinary result could not be accepted as authentic before its verification by the accurate publication of the Decision itself.

Reports professing to embody the opinions of various Judges were, indeed, put into immediate circulation, and some of these reports were of a nature to excite very peremptory and indignant comments on the part of all the friends of American freedom and republican institutions. But certain of the Justices of the Supreme Court publicly denied the correctness of these printed reports, and the Chief-Justice of the United States, in particular, whose "opinion," as commonly printed abroad, was much more offensive than that of any of his brother Justices in its tone and style, protested against the language which the Press had put into his mouth. It seemed to us, therefore, to be not less a duty of common fairness than the dictate of a proper regard for the dignity of the first judicial body in the country, that we should wait for the official publication of the decision, before we attempted to measure its intrinsic nature, and its bearings upon the political relations of the different sections out of whose conflicting institutions the case itself had arisen. The publication was made some time since, but it was very badly made, being so hastily compiled and clumsily edited, as to be quite unintelligible to the non-professional, and not very clear to professional readers.

Meanwhile the Legislatures of several Free States, and of our own among the number, had passed resolutions denouncing the doctrines unquestionably advanced by some of the Judges in giving their opinions, and the "Dred Scott Decision" had become an element, and not the most quiescent element, in the turmoil of politics. It had been preached against, and paragraphed upon with the most unmitigated fierceness, and the Supreme Court itself, being popularly convicted of treason against free principles, had been likened by the Press and the Pulpit to the Judiciary of England in the days of CHARLES II., and anathematized as unworthy the respect of freemen. Language of this sort had even been used in the resolutions passed by several States reaffirming the rights supposed to be assailed by the decision. Some of the Northern Legislatures, and particularly those of Pennsylvania and New-Hampshire, were more discreet, and contented themselves with a firm and manly exhibition of the determination of the people not to suffer the fundamental principles of their sovereignty to be called in question by any body whatever. The Legislature of New-York, unfortunately, was not of the number of the wise.

Very serious damage to the reputation of the nation, as well as to the cause of good order, was done by these hasty proceedings. It has gone abroad on the wings of the wind over all the world, that the Supreme Court of the United States, in the middle of the nineteenth century, had put an interpretation upon the Constitution of the country, which, if it were to be *sustained*, would throw our national character back from its place in the vanguard of Christian civilization, to a level with that of Austria or Russia. At home the confidence of the people in the honesty of that branch of the Government, to which the reputation of spotless honesty is as essential as was the fame of virtue to the wife of CÆSAR, has been seriously shaken.

And it now appears that the Supreme Court, in deciding the case of DRED SCOTT, did not decide adversely to the abstract rights of any class or race of men to citizenship in the United States. *Three of the Judges*, it appears, went out of the record of the case to express an opinion of this sort —which is worth just as much as any other *obiter dictum*, and no more—while of the rest of the bench, one, Judge CURTIS, took occasion to express a directly contrary opinion; two, Judges MCLEAN and CATRON, are known to have expressed a directly contrary opinion in former cases, and three expressed no opinion at all on the subject.

In the bitterness of our dissent, therefore, from the doctrines volunteered by the Chief Justice and his two associates, we must be very careful not to stigmatize the Supreme Court as an enemy to freedom—for the Supreme Court has done nothing whatever to invite such a stigma. The *obiter dicta* of the Pro-Slavery Justices have a political value of which we must not lose sight, and illustrate in a very striking way the tendencies of opinion in certain sections of this country. But they have absolutely no other value, and illustrate nothing else.

Equally unfounded is the impression, that in the Dred Scott case, the Supreme Court pronounced the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional. This subject, also, was not within the purview of the Judges in the case before them; and here again applies the principle recognized by the Supreme Court, that nothing shall be held to be a decision of that Court, which is not a decision of a subject actually before it. An able article in the current number of the *Law Reporter*, discusses the whole case with singular clearness and ability, and those who would estimate more fully for themselves the value of the decision, cannot do better than to read that paper, which is attributed, we may add, to two gentlemen of the Suffolk Bar, Mr. HORACE GRAY, Jr., and Mr. JOHN LOWELL.

The Era of Mobs.

The fermentation among the rowdy portion of our population continues without abatement, and is likely to continue some time longer, until there shall be an example made of somebody, to teach the ruffians who disturb the peace of the City what must be the certain consequences of these violations of law. It is usual in all cases of mutiny and revolt to hang the ringleaders, and let the subordinate rascals escape, *on promise of good behavior*; but we are reversing the ordinary rule in the case of our City riots, and while we do so we have no right to expect a subsidence of the rowdy spirit which has been evoked by the conduct of our Mayor. He must be regarded as the ringleader in all the mobs, *for it was* his audacity in setting the law at defiance, in refusing to obey the highest legal and legislative powers in the State, and in publishing proclamations and messages filled with incendiary epithets and contemptuous sentiments against the supreme authority, that has infused the spirit of lawless insubordination and reckless violence into the minds of the ignorant and baser part of the population. While he goes at large with impunity, after his open violations of the law, it cannot be expected that the ignorant and the ill-disposed should stand in any fear of the Police or the Courts. A special Court of Oyer and Terminer was appointed by the Governor, as was supposed, for the express purpose of taking the case of the Mayor's rebellion in hand; and the Mayor's friends were anxiously watching to see what would be the consequence of their leader's contumacy. But they saw the Court adjourned until next September without anything being done, or attempted to be done, and they have taken heart accordingly. The riots have continued, and are likely at any moment to break out in any part of the City, on the slightest provocation, until high and low shall be taught that whoever disturbs the public peace, or resists the officers of the law, will have to bear the penalty of their transgressions.

The State of the City.

The model parent in *Punch* boasted that his children were never unruly when he gave them their own way! Mayor WOOD's boasted quietude for the City during his administration may be explained on the same principle. His "Dead Rabbit" friends in the Sixth Ward and his "Mackerelville" cronies in the Seventeenth, have been allowed their own way. The guerilla warfares of the one on election day, or among the garroters, and the free and easy defiances of the others on Sunday and general holidays, were covered up discreetly by the Police, or humored. The moment that the law steps in with wholesome checks and restraints to Dead-Rabbit dom and Mackerelvillians, and the model Chief Magistrate is shorn of his power to let his children do as they please, that moment it is which discloses riots and bloodshed, and uncovers the thousand festers on the municipal body which the probe of reform is to explore.

It will be the business of the new Police to thoroughly cure these riotous disorders, and let fear conquer instead of observing an expedient supervision over them. Their forces are yet new; without station-houses they are like raw troops destitute of tents or barracks. The Aldermen who refuse accommodations; the old Police who incite by mutinous language, or mutinous presence; the papers that throw daily embarrassments by false reports of police doings; are each and all moral participants in promoting the riotous disturbances.

Every citizen has an interest in the matter. For, by the law of April 13, 1855, compensation is provided for all those whose property is injured by a mob, *to be paid by the City upon* judgment. Messrs. HAY & Co. will shortly have their demand upon the Mayor and Aldermen for the injuries done to their building, and it may be that other cases will arise.

The experience of the Aldermanic trials and those of LEWIS BAKER, the paltry punishments doled out by Judge RUSSELL for election riots, teach us that the criminal Courts under an elective judiciary, are almost powerless to reach and punish. Yesterday Recorder SMITH embraced the opportunity to administer State Prison to a rowdy who jumped upon a man with his boots and killed him, and the extreme term of Penitentiary to a friend of the Mayor, who had beaten a neighbor with savage cruelty. All that is now wanted is active and extreme measures by the police and the military.

The Revolt in British India.

The intelligence which we publish this morning in a letter from India, and which is confirmed by other sources, indicates a state of affairs in that country which probably finds no parallel in the whole history of the British Empire in the East. That mutinous spirit, which, since February last, has been spreading through the Sepoy ranks of the British army of Bengal, *developing itself in solitary instances* of dissatisfaction, has at last broken out in a general and fearful rebellion, accompanied by all those tiger-like ferocities which have ever characterised Asiatic warfare. The native Infantry and Cavalry, stationed at Meerut, in one of the upper Provinces, *have revolted, shot* their officers—slaughtered the English residents of the cantonment—fled to Delhi, turned that city into shambles, butchering every Christian man, woman and child, and setting up a representative of the old Mogul dynasty as their King. The Government at Calcutta is concentrating all its available forces around the rebellious city—and is, at the same time, so much alarmed for the safety of its own Capitol and Treasure, that it has turned the Sepoy garrisons out of Fort William, and supplied their places with English regiments.

This revolt, which, either open or secret, *extends through the whole of Upper India*, from Calcutta to Lahore, is, without doubt, the severest blow ever struck at the British *power in the East. It is pregnant with consequences* of the gravest importance, as not only the Hindoo, but the Mahommedan troops, sympathize in the disaffection.

We observe, in the India papers, that a variety of causes are assigned for this mutiny. It is attributed to the *caste* system, to the seniority system, to the brigading system, to the enlistment system, to the staff system, &c., &c. The evils of the Army system in India are numerous, without any doubt, and it is very likely to the whole system that the origin of this mutiny may be attributed. These mutinies are an evidence that a hatred of the British rule is widely spread in some quarters of India, and it is probable that the Sepoys have been tampered with by native chiefs. That the mutiny will be crushed is a matter of course, but what to do with the mutineers will be a question presenting many difficulties to the Government. The Sepoy regiments that have thus far broke into open mutiny, represent a force of 8,000 men. To disband and scatter such a large number of rebellious spirits, will be a measure of doubtful policy, while to execute these men by martial law, may not produce the best feeling among their hundred thousand comrades who yet remain in the British ranks. The crisis calls for the very highest qualities of statesmanship as well as generalship. In the Rawul Pindee Mutiny, during Lord DALHOUSIE's administration, Sir CHARLES NAPIER was at the head of the army, and his skill met and surmounted a gigantic difficulty, in a manner which brought renown upon the administration. Had his warnings been heeded in 1850, the mutinies of 1857 would probably never have occurred. And if the combined skill of Lord CANNING and General ANSON can now accomplish what NAPIER did, in 1850, the British nation will hold them in grateful remembrance.

A Formidable Flea-Bite.

The flea certainly is an animal more admirable than agreeable. We must concede that his agility is amazing—but we cannot commend his temper. We must admit that his muscular force is miraculously disproportionate to his bulk, but we must lament also that his ferocity should equal his force. Small, neat, strong, alert, he is yet one of the most odious and vexatious creatures on the earth. So odious and vexatious is he that it is a just subject of surprise that he should not long ago have found honor with heraldic designers. For nations have always delighted to symbolize themselves in the guise of the most annoying and detestable beasts. Norman England rejoiced to appear as a leopard. Scotland disguised herself as a rampant lion. The free Swiss, foreshadowing in the Middle Ages the fiercest contests of the modern monetary world, clothed themselves with the terror of the Bernese bears, or the exultant wrath of the bulls of Uri. Monstrous eagles, of an impossible anatomy, spread their disastrous vans over the glittering array of the Prussian monarchy—and of the great despotic Empires of Eastern Europe. We ourselves, rejecting the temperate suggestions of a FRANKLIN, selected the winged fillibuster of the Atlantic air to bear our thunders abroad over the world. Why has the flea been so long neglected?

It is not easy to answer this question. Nor is it, fortunately, worth while to answer it now. For the flea has at last assumed his place among the crowned and carniverous types of national life. He has been adopted as the emblem of the State of South Carolina, and will be borne upon the banners of that Commonwealth when they wave in triumph over the ruins of the American Union.

For this important intelligence we are indebted to the Charleston *Mercury* of July 9.

In that paper we find an elaborate account of the celebration of the Fourth of July by the "Flea-bite Company" of the parish of St. Matthew, which is a prosperous district of the Palmetto State.

Our columns have contained not a few similar accounts of curious celebrations of the Fourth of July in different parts of our common country. We had the Boston celebration, at which the orator insulted the audience, and the audience in return insulted the orator. We had our own celebration, which consisted of a brilliant fight between Dead-Rabbits and Bowery Boys over a French barricade. We had the Indiana celebration, which embodied a declaration of independence by the prisoners in the State Penitentiary, with a grand discourse in favor of giving everybody everything, by a distinguished murderer. We had the Mormon celebration in Connecticut, which astonished us with a programme of Revolution in Utah, and universal polygamy. But nowhere and by nobody was the Fourth of July more oddly celebrated than in the parish of St. Matthew, in South Carolina—and by the "Flea-bite Company" of that illustrious locality.

Of the "Flea-bite Company" we are not informed whether it has been organized with the intention of immediately biting the North and the rest of mankind, or whether the name which it bears is simply intended to let us all understand that this Company would easily make but one flea-bite of all of us. But whatever the views of these flea-bitten heroes may be, they had a meeting, and to them an oration was delivered by Capt. D. R. JAMISON. This production is praised in the *Mercury* as being "*characterized by sound thought and sober reflection.*" It advocated the immediate annihilation of the Union—declared the South *to be much stronger than the North*, (just as the flea is declared by anatomists to be stronger than the elephant,) and pronounced the United States to be "rotten to the core." "Well pleased" with their oration and their orator, the flea-bitten then proceeded to dine, and having dined, to "drink toasts" as the manner of other men is.

They toasted the President, which was very obliging, and expressed a "hope that he would not prove recreant to the various constitutional duties assigned him." They toasted the "staple productions of the South," as being "the chief source of Southern wealth." They toasted each other, like genial and generous fleas, and failing any response from the President or the "staple productions," made a great many replies to each other. One of them, who bore the appropriate name of WHETSTONE, offered himself for the sharpening of their wits by toasting Ex-President PIERCE as the "Model President and stern patriot," adding the wish, "*serus in cœlum redeat*," a wish which we, understanding the White House to be Mr. PIERCE's true Heaven, do most cordially echo. Another hero toasted General BRIHAM, the successor of Colonel PRESTON BROOKS, with the appropriate imprecation, "May his arguments be as striking as those of his predecessor." And the orator of the day wound up the proceedings with a "toast," implying that the only decent Union possible would be a union of the South "to dissolve all connection with the North."

So the sons of the flea kept their high holiday. Change the names and the place, substitute Charlestown for Charleston, and WENDELL PHILLIPS for WHETSTONE, and what an outcry should we have against the "disorganizing Garrisonians of Massachusetts." But we submit it to the sense of our *readers whether* ABBY KELLY *herself*, felicitously stigmatized by Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS as the "flea of Conventions" at the North, *ever so clearly indicated her claims to* the title as this Convention of self-styled fleas at the South?

ANOTHER METROPOLIS.—One of our Philadelphia cotemporaries has been making faces at this City on the subject of Italian Opera:

"In this metropolis, Philadelphia, [says our cotemporary,] the Academy of Music was filled through a season of some sixty nights of opera, extending from March to June, and filled, too, with a metropolitan audience. Now, too, that the regular time for opera is past, and promenade concerts are in season, the Academy is still crowded every night. When cool weather comes again, it will be reopened for operatic performances, and Philadelphia will again show New-York how to support the opera, without resorting to spasmodic efforts at midsummer, and 'gusts' of two nights, like that of Madame [illegible]."

We are not only delighted to learn that the Academy of Music is doing so bravely, and that the Italians are so well appreciated and rewarded in Philadelphia, but that our provincial neighbor has become a metropolis, and can fill its Academy with "metropolitan audiences." Every canal village will be calling itself a metropolis after this.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—21 Wall-st. and 18 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointment of Chief Justice of Utah—Instructions Relative to the Mexican Treaty—The New-Granada Difficulty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14.

E. D. ECKLES, of Indiana, is appointed Chief Justice of Utah.

One of Gen. WALKER's Adjutants is the author of the story of the subscription of $250,000 in the South for a new expedition to Nicaragua.

The instructions relative to the Mexican Treaty are prepared. Tehuantepec is to be acquired. The rival Tehuantepec grantees, GARAY and the Sloo interest, have compromised. The Government takes the matter into its own hands, as I advised three months ago, in the DAILY TIMES.

Rotation in the Diplomatic and Consular offices is to commence this week.

The President retires to-morrow to the Military Asylum as a Summer retreat. X. Y. Z.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14.

The policy of immediately opening the Nicaragua Transit route is under consideration. General CASS is of opinion that, in default of any permanent Government in Nicaragua, it is our duty to afford protection to our citizens and commerce, and he fully maintains the position taken in his letter to the Walker meeting in the Park last year, and being sustained by Mr. BUCHANAN's letter, when Secretary of State, to Mr. HISE, the American Chargé to Central America, on the subject of the Nicaragua route.

The article in the *Union* in defence of Gov. WALKER's policy in Kansas, was written under previous submission to the President, and the *Union* is fully recognized as the Administration organ. UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14.

The Navy Department received official despatches to-day from Commander MONTGOMERY, of the *Roanoke*, in which he says that reports from credible sources have reached him, such as to induce the belief that our difficulties with New-Granada are in a fair way of speedy and amicable settlement.

The adjustment of the lands granted to Arkansas and Missouri, by the act of Congress of 1853, to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point on the Mississippi River, opposite Cairo, *viâ* Little Rock to the Texas boundary, has been completed at the General Land Office, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. This forms a connecting link between the Illinois Central and Pacific Railroad. The amount of land already apportioned to Missouri and Arkansas is 1,125,000.

D. R. ECKLES, of Indiana, has been commissioned as chief Justice of the United States Court for the Territory of Utah. Mr. DOTSON will be continued as Marshal there. The United States Marshal has not as yet been selected. With this exception all the Federal appointments for that Territory are made.

JOSEPH FORTUNAT HERBERTIN has been recognized by the President as Consul from Belgium for Chicago.

A bounty land warrant for 160 acres was issued by the Comr. of Pensions to-day, to Hon. ROBERT M. MCLANE for his services in the Florida war. This is the fifth warrant that has been issued to Hon. LOUIS MCLANE's family—one to himself for services in the war of 1812, and one to each of his four sons for services either in the Florida or Mexican war.

The President has postponed his visit to the Springs. He will, on Wednesday, remove to the Soldiers' Home, but transact business at the White House daily between the hours of 12 and 4.

The President to-day gave the Kaw delegation of Indians from Kansas an audience, in the presence of his Cabinet. They represented to their "Grand Father," as they called the President, the manner in which the whites commit trespasses on their reserves, and claim their rights to the lands designated as the half-breed Kaw lands, lying on the North side of the Kansas River, opposite, above and below Lecompton. They are willing, if necessary, to make a new treaty. *The President referred their complaints to the Commissioner on Indian affairs.*

The Recent Intelligence from Nicaragua and its Effects—Probable Invitation to Walker to Return—Action of Government, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 13, 1857.

The intelligence from Nicaragua takes no one by surprise. It was foreseen that the Martinez-Rivas Government would refuse to act in concert with the allied States, and that the feud between the Leonistas and the Chamoristas would be renewed, as soon as the strife between the Allies and the fillibusters should cease.

It is even supposed here that WALKER will receive, by the packet which has just arrived, an invitation from RIVAS to return to Nicaragua.

The feuds between local interests in Nicaragua and between the petty States of Central America, appear to be perpetual and unappeasable.

The projects of the steamboat speculators, WEBSTER, MORGAN & GARRISON, VANDERBILT, GRINNELL, or whoever may be the parties concerned, are utterly confounded by this movement. They cannot succeed in any negotiation for the reopening of the Transit route, with the assent of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, or in obtaining a franchise for the use of the same; and cannot present, as it was their purpose to do, a practicable plan for these desirable objects to this *Government.*

President BUCHANAN will be embarrassed by this state of things,—doubly so, as he will have to deal with fillibusterism on the one hand, and with the claims of Costa Rica on the other—both of which are impediments to the communication between the Atlantic and Pacific by the Nicaraguan Transit.

What will he do with the new fillibuster crusade? Will he carry out the principle of the recently-divulged instructions to Commander DAVIS—which are to prevent depredations upon any States or communities with which the United States are at peace? Will he enforce the Neutrality laws of the United States?

Then, again, what will he do in regard to a renewed occlusion of the transit by *Costa Rica?* He has over and over again declared that Costa Rica should not block up the transit, and that he would not recognise her claims to any control over it. But, when she shall, in self-defence and for self-preservation, blockade the river San Juan, will he carry his declaration into practical effect?

My opinion is that, in regard to this matter, he will take upon himself as little responsibility as possible, and delay any action until Costa Rica shall meet. He cannot make war upon Costa Rica without a declaration of war by Congress. He might execute the laws for the prevention of hostile expeditions against other States, in violation of our neutrality, but it is hardly probable that his attempt will be more efficient in this direction than that of the late Administration.

Present appearances are very adverse to a speedy reopening of the Nicaragua Transit route, or to the pacification of the factious little States of Central America.

I do not know why it is that Costa Rica, the most enlightened, peaceable and industrial of those States, should have become so extremely odious in the eyes of our Government. They have always been willing to accept terms of accommodation consistent with their rights. They accepted the proposition of the Webster-Crampton treaty, which *conceded* to them only a small portion of what they claimed in regard to their boundaries. They accepted the terms as a compromise—Nicaragua refused them. It was unfortunate for Nicaragua and for Central America that she did so. Many evils have followed in the train of that unwise and rash action. X. Y. Z.

[illegible]

UTICA, N. Y., Tuesday, July [illegible].

At [illegible] o'clock [illegible] flames were seen bursting from the [illegible] New-York State Lunatic Asylum in this [illegible]. They ascended in a great column and [illegible] towards the wings [illegible]. By barricading the passages with [illegible], the fire was checked. [illegible] successful on the East, [illegible] badly damaged. The water [illegible] easily turned upon the [illegible] such violence at the summit [illegible] water had but little [illegible] exhausted.

The fire department [illegible] but the lack of water [illegible] efforts. Lines were formed to the canal to obtain water, but the great distance and the elevation of the Asylum above the canal made the supply insufficient to check the flames. They raged for 4 hours, and completely burned out the main building to the very cellar, damaging much the east wing and somewhat injuring the west wing. The rear wings are uninjured.

Fire companies from Rome, New-York Mills, Little Falls and Herkimer, came and rendered efficient aid. Five hundred patients were in the Asylum at the time. They were removed to the rear wings, and a considerable number of them were taken, as the fire progressed, into a grove in the rear of the buildings. The Citizens Corps were stationed as guards around them, and the Seymour Artillery, the Union Guards, the Emmet Guards, the Johnson Guards, the Palmer Artillery and the German Rifles were called out to guard the property removed, and to prevent the escape of patients in the excitement. The origin of the fire is not explained, but it is said that one of the chimneys had been on fire, and that a spark from that may have caught the woodwork.

Dr. GRAY and his assistants were cool and energetic in the emergency. They hope to provide for the patients, but as the Asylum was crowded any provision must be inconvenient.

The damage to the building can hardly amount to less than $200,000. Dr. L. F. ROSE was seriously if not fatally burned.

UTICA, Tuesday, July 14—3 P. M.

The fire at the Lunatic Asylum has been subdued. That part of the building occupied by the patients was little damaged, and none of the patients were injured. No additional accommodations will be required for them immediately, and one of the attending physicians says they will be all as comfortable by to-morrow night as they were before the fire. That part of the front of the Asylum which was immediately behind the colonnade, and which was occupied by the resident physicians, and contained the chapel, dining rooms, &c., was destroyed by the fire.

From the Steamship Persia.

OFF CAPE RACE, N. F., Saturday, July [illegible].

We have thus far had a very pleasant passage, and expect to reach Liverpool next Friday. All well and all in good spirits. CYRUS W. FIELD.

[C. W. FIELD, Esq., of this City, left here on board the steamer *Persia* last Wednesday, and he threw the above communication to the St. John's Telegraph Office by a fisherman about [illegible] miles south of Cape Race. This fact would seem to demonstrate the entire practicability of obtaining news from the Atlantic steamers as they pass Cape Race, and should the Atlantic Telegraph Cable fail from any cause, we understand that the Telegraph Company will make the best arrangements to carry something of this kind into operation.

Great Cricket Match at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 14.

The New-York players on the first innings scored 78 runs. The State players then went in for their second innings, and scored 136 runs. At the close of the play, to-day, the New-York Cricketers, on their second innings, had scored 59 runs, with four wickets to go down. It is believed that the City players must lose.

The Liquor Law.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 14.

Judge ROBINSON, in the Court of Sessions of this County, this afternoon charged the Grand Jury that it was a misdemeanor to sell liquor without a license, and that the law fixes the penalty at $50 for each offence, and that sum must be collected by suit.

Special Session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 14.

The Legislature assembled at 11 o'clock to-day, in special session, to district the State for Senators and Councilors, and to apportion the number of Representatives to the several counties.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Tuesday, July 14.

Freights at this port have advanced decidedly, and vessels are in demand for all the Northern and Eastern ports, in anticipation of the speedy resumption of navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Col. Sumner's Command.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 14.

Capt. WHARTON from Fort Kearney, has arrived here, and reports that advices had been received that Col. SUMNER's command was eighty miles from Fort Laramie, and that they were all well.

Arrest of the Captain of the Steamer Montreal.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, July 14.

On the demand of the counsel for the survivors, Captain RUDOLF, of the steamer *Montreal*, was arrested to-day and imprisoned to await the finding of the Jury, which is expected will be rendered to-morrow or Thursday.

Fire in Montreal—Riot Between Orangemen and Catholics.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, July 14.

The Douglas Mills in this city were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $30,000.

At the fire a quarrel took place between the Orangemen and Roman Catholics, in which several persons were injured.

The Health of the City of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 14.

The yellow fever has appeared here this season. The deaths in the city this week were only 94, mostly children.

Movements of Gen. Walker.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 14.

Gen. WM. WALKER arrived here this evening.

The Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 14.

The United States steamship *Marion*, Captain FOSTER, arrived here from New-York at 10 o'clock this morning.

Arrival at Chicago from Liverpool.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 14.

The schooner *Madeira* arrived here this morning, being the first vessel that has come to this port from Liverpool.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 14—11 P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, now due at this port from Liverpool, has not up to the present hour been signaled. Weather calm and clear.

SALE OF FERRY LEASES.—At 1 P. M. yesterday, at the City Hall, leases for ten years were offered for sale at public auction of Hunter's Point Ferry and Horne's Hook Ferry. Not over a dozen persons were present, including the Comptroller, one of his clerks, and the auctioneer—three indispensable parties to the purview and conduct the sale. Hunter's Point was put up first, and two bidders entered into competition for it. The highest figure the most anxious purchaser was willing to give was $100 a year, at which sum it was struck off to Mr. A. W. [illegible]. This ferry runs from the foot of Thirty-fourth street, East River, to Hunter's Point—the terminus of the Flushing Railroad. The [illegible] of this ferry was sold about six months ago, but the party [illegible] comply with the [illegible] of the sale.

For Horne's Hook Ferry, running from Eighty-sixth street, East River, to Astoria, no bid could be obtained. The sale was postponed till next September.

PASSENGERS FROM THE SOUTH.—The steamship *Florida*, Capt. WOODHULL, arrived early yesterday morning from Savannah, bringing a large number of passengers, who are now flocking Northward to spend the Summer months. Large quantities of early vegetables are now received by each of these steamers.

THE FISH ARE BITING.—[illegible] ISAAK WALTON are having [illegible] exciting sport [illegible] they are also [illegible].

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

Another American Slaver Seized by a British Cruiser.

Visit to the Slavers in Port.

Examination by Marshal Rynders of the Crew of the J. G. Lewis.

A Live Krooman in the Atlantic Basin.

Marshal RYNDERS, with Mr. JOACHIMSSEN, of the United States District Attorney's office, yesterday, went on board the bark *J. G. Lewis*, now lying at anchor in Buttermilk Channel, under the guns of the United States Revenue Cutter *Washington*, to examine her, for the purpose of obtaining such proofs as might [illegible] of the illegal traffic in which she is suspected of being engaged. The *J. G. Lewis* is a fine bark of [illegible] tons, and is equipped in the best possible manner [illegible] voyage, her spars, sails, and rigging being in perfect order, and the whole vessel, fore and aft [illegible] exhibiting a model of neatness. She looks [illegible] as if she would sail well [illegible] for her tonnage. She is owned, or at least has been fitted out, by Mr. [illegible], lately of the firm of [illegible], and was cleared for Loango, west coast of Africa [illegible] suspicions that she was going upon a slave voyage, she was narrowly watched by the Marshal and his Deputies, and Capt. FAUNCE, of the cutter *Washington*, who was upon the alert to arrest the bark if she attempted to sail. The proper information being filed with Mr. McKEON, a warrant for her seizure was obtained, and as she was proceeding down the Bay on Monday, in tow of a steamer, Deputy Marshal KEEFE pursued her on board a tug, and reconnoitred her movements until she was well below the Narrows. The Revenue cutter being at this time (4 o'clock) upon special service in connection with the lower quarantine anchorage and about Sandy Hook, was under sail at the moment off the buoy of the West Bank, awaiting, with an eye to her capture, the departure of the bark. Captain FAUNCE had sent out Lieutenant KELLUM and six men, who were just boarding her at the moment that Marshal RYNDERS and Deputy-Marshal O'KEEFE came alongside. The bark's crew were immediately taken and easily made prisoners, and the vessel taken back to the City and anchored in Buttermilk Channel.

Upon the visit of the Marshal, yesterday, to the bark, the crew were all mustered and ranged upon the quarter-deck. The crew list was then read, and each answered to his name, and replied to such questions as the Marshal and Mr. JOACHIMSSEN put to them. The following are their names: Robert Bentley, of Lisbon; John Baker, of Holland, Charles Wilson, of Sweden; John Lynn, of New-York; Richard Williams, of England; George R. Marks, Augusta, Me.; John Knowley, of England; Nicholas [illegible], Smyrna; John Brown, a Portuguese; F. A. Seymour, the cook, of St. Croix; and Francois Letard, steward, Frenchman. All of them are young men, and a superior looking ship's crew. They answered promptly the questions asked them with one or two exceptions, as to the agent who shipped them, the voyage they agreed for, the amount per month, &c. Most of them had American protections. There were [illegible] seamen, a cook and steward.

The mate, whose name is WM. R. UCETIS, belongs in New-York, but has no family. Captain J. FRISBELL has been, until recently, a Sandy Hook pilot. R. [illegible] was the pilot.

The Captain and mates' trunks were overhauled, but no papers found; two other trunks, belonging to the sailing-master, who could not be found, were taken in charge and carried to the Marshal's Office, together with charts of the coasts of the United States, of Africa, and of the South Pacific Ocean, including the Coast of Brazil. There was a new and extensive medicine chest on board, put up by RAMON PALANGRO, a Portuguese druggist. During the examination, Mr. [illegible] came on board, and appeared much annoyed at the proceedings, but seemed to feel no concern for the issue.

The cargo was not overhauled, but is said to consist of [illegible] casks and shooks, 50 bbls. of rice, 100 bbls. of [illegible], 4 tierces of hams, 4 boxes of drugs, a [illegible] of demijohns, 3 oil try-pots (large kettles), 6 [illegible] rods. She also carries 75 casks of salt water for ballast. All which makes up an indifferent assortment for a trading voyage to the Coast of Africa.

The stevedore, JOE BENNETT, who is said to be familiar with the stowage of these cargoes, was also on board, and revealed the fact that he had been informed of the intended seizure of the bark.

ANOTHER SLAVER SEIZED.

The brig *Flora*, which arrived on Monday from the coast of Africa, reports that a British cruiser captured the American brig *William Miller* on or about the middle of April. She had previously discharged a cargo at Uydah. She hailed from New-Orleans, but cleared last from Havana.

THE PANCHITA.

The *Panchita* was yesterday afternoon towed up from Quarantine, and moored at the Navy Yard dock.

A SCARED AFRICAN.

The brig *Flora*, Capt. YATES, of Newcastle, Maine arrived on Monday from Dix Cove, (West Coast of Africa,) May 28, bringing among her crew a native Krooman, who had been taken on board at Dix Cove, as a foremast hand. The fears of this native African had been excited on the passage by the sailors, who gave him to understand that he would be sold as a slave when he reached the white man's country. When the vessel hauled into the Atlantic dock, a [illegible] on board attracted a curious crowd, [illegible] by the singular attractions of the African, with a pair of huge ivory braces [illegible] his wrists. Seeing so many white and strange faces he became alarmed, and running into the forecastle threw off all his clothing except a blue jumper, and then sprung into the rigging, and with the agility of a monkey ran up to the fore royal yard, where he perched himself, and by his manner bid defiance to all white folks. A naked African in such a position soon drew a large throng of spectators; the mate tried every means to induce him to come down, but without effect; to the mate's commands he would make but one reply, "me dies, me dies," and by his gestures intimating that he would cut his throat before he would be taken. He remained on the yard for about three hours, the excited crowd hooting, yelling and throwing stones at the poor creature, to increase his alarm of course. He finally told the mate he would come down if "white man go 'way," or "Cap'n come." The vessel was hauled away from the dock to get rid of the mob, but at length three "bumpers," or Longshoremen went on board, and in defiance of the mate's remonstrances, climbed the rigging to force the Krooman down. Their efforts to catch him, however were wholly in vain; he ran from one yard-arm to another, and sprung about among the lifts and braces like a cat, defying all attempts to reach him. At one time he dropped from the outer end of the royal yard-arm, and caught the topgallant lift, alighting safely upon the yard below. These wretches, finding he was too [illegible] for them aloft, then descended to the deck, and pushing the Mate aside, seized the topgallant braces and began to [illegible] to pull and slack up and swing the yard back and forth in the most violent manner, the negro clinging with might and main to the yard and lift, the crowd on the dock the meantime yelling like fiends, and awaiting to see him thrown from the yard. The police were called, but could not or would not disperse the rowdies. At last, worn out, by his exertions to save his life, as a sudden jerk of the braces was given by the scoundrels on deck, the poor fellow was thrown from the yard, and striking the braces fell into the water, a distance of seventy or eighty feet. He barely escaped the rail of the vessel in his descent; had he struck it, or fallen on the deck, he would have been killed instantly. Some boatmen now attempted to rescue him from the water, but he dove as quick as a flash, and swimming under water, came up a long distance off. They pursued him, however, and seizing him by the ivory rings on his wrists, endeavored to get him into the boat, but he resisted with all his might, and cried out, "Me die! Me die!" He was finally got on board, and to satisfy him that their motives were friendly, one of the boatmen pulled off his own shirt and pantaloons and put them upon him. This immediately quieted his fears, and he surrendered himself to his new friends, who, to escape the mob, rowed him to the cutter *Washington*, where he was received and cared for by Lieut. KELLUM. He is called JOHN DAVIS, and made our Reporter understand that he came from [illegible]; that he had been two months and a half on board the brig, and had not been paid his wages. Capt. FAUNCE will inquire into his case, and see that the poor African has justice done him.

OUR EAST INDIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting Account of the Mutinies in Bengal—The Massacres at Meerut and Delhi—Plans of the Governor-General—Alarm at Calcutta—Gathering of the English Regiments—The ex-King of Oude—His Eunuch.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

STEAMER ALMA, BAY OF BENGAL,
Wednesday, May 20, 1857.

I am writing this on board the steamer *Alma*, which left Calcutta on Monday, the 18th inst., bound to Suez with the mails and passengers for England. We are now steaming down the Coromandel Coast, against a heavy head sea, and are within one hundred miles of Madras, where I shall leave the ship to prosecute a short journey into the Neilgherries. I have already posted to you, by this mail, papers containing intelligence of the Sepoy mutinies up to the 16th inst., and I now take up my pen to communicate more fully the alarming details of the massacres at Meerut and Delhi, which were received at Calcutta just before our steamer left the river.

The massacre at Meerut occurred on Sunday, the 10th instant. On Saturday, the 9th, there was a brigade parade at the station, and 85 men of the Third Native Cavalry, who had refused to load and fire the new cartridges, were ironed on the parade ground, in presence of the troops, and then marched to jail and locked up. The officers on the station had, up to this time, entertained no suspicion of an open revolt. But on Sunday evening, the 10th instant, the Third Cavalry rushed from their lines armed and furious, followed by the 20th Native Infantry, who fired their muskets, and called upon the 11th Native Infantry to come and join them. They immediately answered by rushing out from their lines fully armed. The English officers expostulated with the men, but were instantly shot down. The mutineers were now joined by the bazar and town rabble, and, in one body, they rushed upon the jail, liberated their 85 comrades, and at the same time set free about twelve hundred other prisoners, who had been confined for various offences. The frantic rebels now turned upon the English residents of the station, with the ferocity of tigers; and before the European troops could be assembled one-half of the bungalows, the public buildings and the private residences of Meerut were in flames, and the wives and children of the English residents were flying in terror before the bloodthirsty Sepoys. The scene is described as horrible in the extreme, exhibiting the worst features of Asiatic barbarity. Every English officer that was discovered was instantly shot at by the Sepoys. The defenceless women and innocent children were not only butchered, in attempting to escape from the burning dwellings, but their bodies were horribly mutilated and cut in pieces on the highway, by these Hindoo savages. At last the European troops on the station, consisting of the 60th Regiment of Rifles and 6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, were drawn up to oppose the mutineers. After two volleys from the Rifles the rebels turned and fled. The Dragoons pursued them out of Meerut, and for several miles along the road to Delhi—cutting down numbers of them with their sabres.

Owing to a confusion caused by the darkness of the night, the pursuit was abandoned, and to this fact is attributed the appearance of the mutineers before Delhi. They reached that city, which is only about 35 miles from Meerut, early on Monday morning, and were joined by the three Native regiments stationed there, (the 38th, 54th, and 74th N. I.) The entrance of Delhi was for a time defended by the officers of the 54th N. I., but that regiment soon fraternized with the rebels, and their officers were immediately slaughtered. During the day all the Europeans in the city were butchered by the Sepoys, except some ten or twelve, who succeeded in escaping to neighboring stations. Many of them were surprised and massacred at a dinner party in the Fort; others were massacred at church, in their dwellings, and in the public streets. All the savage atrocities at Meerut were repeated, with tenfold madness, on the Christian women and children in Delhi. The mutineers plundered the Bank of Delhi of 50 lacs of rupees, ($2,500,000.) They proclaimed a son of the late Mogul Emperor King, and, at the last accounts, were in full possession of the captured city.

An act of heroism by a young English officer, during the sack of the City, is reported, and is worth communicating. When the powder-magazines and arsenal fell into the hands of the rebels, Lieutenant G. D. WILLOUGHBY, of the artillery, gaining access to the stores of powder, set fire to them, destroying in the ruin with himself more than one thousand of the insurgents, who were crowded into the arsenal at the moment.

The Governor-General at Calcutta is fully aroused by the impending crisis. The Commander-in-Chief, Gen ANSON, who unfortunately thinks more of the game of cricket than the games of war, has been summoned from his retreat in the Hills, to look after the condition of the army. SCINDIA, the young Maharajah of Gwalior, adjoining Delhi, has offered his troops, including his own body-guard, to the Government; and the Rajah of Jhind, to whom the rebel King of Delhi sent messengers, invoking aid against the English, not only cut the messengers to pieces, but has also offered the services of his troops to the Government The cavalry of the Rajah of Bhurtore, and the troops of the Rajah of Putteala, have also been tendered to the Governor-General. These, with the English regiments in the Northern hills, are now closing around the doomed city, and it will not be long ere the blood of the murdered Europeans will be terribly avenged!

There is much alarm felt at Calcutta, in consequence of this mutiny, as it is impossible to tell where it may break out next, or what form it will next assume. The Queen's Regiment of 53d Foot has been placed in garrison at Fort William, (Calcutta,) and European regiments are posted at the Mint, Treasury, and all the Government offices. The regiments of native troops (Sepoys) lately in the garrison have been turned out of the Fort, and encamped on the esplanade, under its guns, their arms having been taken away from them.

A European regiment left Madras for Calcutta on 17th inst. in the Government steamer *Zenobia*, and the *Oriental* steamer left Calcutta for Rangoon on the same day, to bring up another European regiment. It is upon these forces that we must for the present depend; and we expect that, as soon as the intelligence of these things reaches London, the Government will be reinforced by fifteen or twenty thousand sturdy English troops from home. As to the cause of this mutiny there are all sorts of opinions. One says it is the caste system—another that it is the seniority system—another the enlistment system, &c., &c. It is probably all of these together. The morning on which we left Calcutta it was reported that the Ex-King of Oude, who has been living in the suburb of Garden Reach, had fled. We have on board our ship one of his eunuchs, bound to England with letters; as his defunct Majesty will not entrust his letters to the English mail, he posts a eunuch to England in the capacity of a mail bag about twice a month. If, when we reach Madras, we hear by telegraph from Calcutta that the King has actually fled, this eunuch will be taken into custody. But I do not think the King has had anything to do with these mutinies. He is a weak man and proportionably harmless. You may look for interesting intelligence from this part of the world by the next mail. CORINGA.

From the U. S. Squadron.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH, SINGAPORE, E. I.,
Monday, May 18, 1857.

The *Portsmouth* arrived here from Hong Kong on the 3d inst., after a run of twenty-one days down the China Sea. Although we left Hong Kong with secret orders, the object of our visit to Singapore was pretty well understood to be the investigation of the case of the bark *Henrietta Maria*, which had been picked up in distress at sea by the American ship *Cœur de Lion*, of Boston.

The circumstances of the case were briefly as follow: The *Henrietta Maria*, a Dutch bark, left Macao for Havana with several hundred coolies on board. She was discovered by Capt. TUCKER, of the *Cœur de Lion*, in the China Sea, about three hundred miles from Singapore, exhibiting signals of distress and drifting about at the mercy of the dangerous currents and in great peril from the numerous reefs and shoals with which these waters are filled. Capt. T. found, on boarding her, that all but 100 of the coolies were missing, and, also, all the officers and crew except two Dutch sailors, who knew nothing of navigation, and who had no nautical instruments, even if they had known how to use them; the ship's register and other papers, and the charts and nautical instruments were nowhere to be found. On board of this vessel Capt. TUCKER placed his chief officer, Mr. CRAWFORD, and his supercargo, Mr. CHANDLER, gave them a letter consigning her to Messrs. WILLIAMS, AULTON & Co., and instructions to bring her into Singapore, which was the nearest port in which the case could be adjudicated.

The facts in the case were represented to the authorities of Singapore immediately upon the arrival of the vessel, and the necessary steps towards securing the adjudication of their claim for salvage were immediately taken by the salvors; but one afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, Mr. CRAWFORD, the officer in charge of the *Henrietta Maria*, received a note from the authorities of the place stating that the bark would be handed over to the Dutch authorities for adjudication,—and that the Dutch brig-of-war *Haai* would take possession of her early the next morning and take her to Batavia. The salvor's claim upon the vessel was thus to be summarily set aside,—and the authorities of Singapore, in defiance of justice and precedent, explicitly declined jurisdiction in the case. Mr. CRAWFORD and the consignees of the vessel could only earnestly protest against the transfer, but the Consul of the United States,—or rather the Acting Consul—went further. He wrote to Mr. CRAWFORD an official letter, authorizing him to hoist the American flag at the peak of the *Henrietta Maria*, until further orders. Whether he was justified in authorizing this act, I do not presume to judge,—but it is difficult to imagine in what other way he could have prevented the proposed transfer, and extended his Consular protection to the rights of the American citizens, the salvors. But even thus he did not prevent the transfer of the vessel to the Dutch; for, the next morning the *Henrietta Maria* was boarded by the Master Attendant of Singapore, who requested Mr. CRAWFORD to haul down the flag, assuring him that if he refused, he would be compelled to report the matter and would use violent measures to have the flag removed. As Mr. CRAWFORD steadily refused,—the officer went on board H. M. S. *Spartan*, which was lying in the harbor, and requested from Sir WILLIAM HOSTE, the Commander, that he would furnish the force necessary for hauling down the flag. About an hour afterward he returned on board the *Henrietta Maria* in one of the *Spartan's* boats,—the crew of which remained alongside ready to render what assistance might be necessary. The Master Attendant then formally requested Mr. CRAWFORD to haul down the flag, and, when Mr. C. again refused, he took the halyards from his hands, hauled down the ensign, kicked it aside and coolly asked if that "would make another war between England and America?" The Dutch brig *Haai* then took charge of the vessel, hoisted the Dutch flag, and shortly afterward took her to Batavia, where she still remains.

Such is a brief history of the facts in the case of the *Henrietta Maria*. What became of the missing coolies, of the captain, officers, crew, ship's papers, instruments, &c., we do not know. One of the boats of the vessel is said to have arrived at Hong Kong, with several of the crew; but I have not yet been able to discover why the bark was abandoned. Probably, if all the facts of the case were known, it would prove to be another instance of the natural retribution which the infamous cooly trade so often brings upon those engaged in it. There are not wanting instances of such retribution, in which the fate of officers and crews was tragical enough and not at all uncertain.

It seems to be very clear that if the authorities of Singapore were right in refusing jurisdiction in the case of the *Henrietta Maria* there, certainly, they are wrong in assuming jurisdiction and authority sufficient to wrest the vessel from the salvors, whose claim upon her was undeniably paramount to all others, and to give her, without their consent, into the hands of a third party—the Dutch Government. And, moreover, admitting that the American flag was improperly hoisted upon the vessel, does it therefore follow that the English authorities acted legally or justly, or, to say the least, with proper courtesy, in hauling it down by violence?

Apparently the authorities here regret their inconsiderate action, for they have treated us with marked politeness ever since our arrival, and the Governor, in his letters to the commander of the *Portsmouth*, is understood to disclaim with much earnestness all intention of injuring the salvors or insulting the flag. The correspondence in the case was closed by a protest on the part of the commander of the *Portsmouth* against the course pursued by the authorities.

CHARLES W. BRADLEY, Esq., who has recently been appointed U. S. Consul for Ningpo in China, was a passenger in the last steamer. He is the bearer of the ratified treaty with Siam and of other dispatches from the State Department, and the *Portsmouth* will leave here on Thursday next for the purpose of taking him to Bankok for the exchange of ratifications. Probably we will arrive at Hong Kong, on our return from Siam, about the first of July.

The health of the ship is excellent,—never better. During the Winter months, however, the crew suffered severely from sickness, and I understand that the surgeon's report for the quarter ending with the 31st of March shows upwards of two hundred cases; an average of more than one for every person on board. These are no doubt the effect of the exposure and severe exertion to which the men were exposed at Canton and at the Barrier forts.

I observe that a writer in the *Overland Friend of China*, of the 9th inst., takes exception to your correspondent's letter from Canton, in which reference was made to the conduct of an American official in China, during the recent attack upon that city by Admiral SEYMOUR.

As the writer in the *Friend of China* pronounces the paragraph to be unqualifiedly "false," I beg to reiterate with equal emphasis that it is, in its main features, undeniably true; that the exploit in question was one of public notoriety at the time, and that the official referred to was considered to have seriously jeopardized the neutrality which it was so important for the citizens of the United States to maintain. Whether the individual referred to was himself the bearer of the flag, or whether it was in the hands of the seaman whom he took with him, is of little consequence. That the flag was there, is sufficiently evident from the circular which the Commander of the American forces found it necessary to issue; and that the official referred to was responsible for its being there, will not be questioned by anybody who was in Canton at the time, and cognizant of the circumstances of the Admiral's attack upon the city. Yours, &c. G. B. R.

Wallack's Theatre.

That precious garden which holds so pleasant a place in the memory of last Summer, was inaugurated at this Theatre on Monday night. We were somewhat saddened on entering, to miss from their accustomed stand those three charming flower-pots, which were last Summer its tutelary deities, and clothed it with such beauty and freshness. Nor could we discover any traces of that floral labyrinth, in the mazes of which we were then accustomed to stray. One solitary flower-bud, most weary and worn-looking, bloomed upon the lobby, all its lovely companions being faded and gone. But their place was, if not so poetically, certainly far more practically supplied by a number of large fans, attached to the ceilings of the parquette and upper circles, which moving rapidly, sent a really most refreshing and cool current of air through the house, a most admirable invention, for which we believe we are indebted to one of our own citizens, Mr. JOHN N. GENIN; though, with that luxuriance of imagination for which the bills of this establishment are remarkable, they have received the gorgeous designation of "Indian Punkas," or punkies. Be they of Eastern or Western origin, however, they contrived to have the happy effect of making even the atmosphere of last night most cool and pleasant. A small, but pretty fountain of Cologne water, was also placed in the centre of the house, which sent round a sweet fragrance, iced water was handed round between the acts, and every appliance brought into play which could make the audience forget that the thermometer outside stood at the agreeable figure of 95.

The performance opened with PLANCHE's charming comedietta of the "Follies of a Night," one of the most graceful of his pilferings from the French. It is all light, air, grace, with a delicious mixture of gas enough to fill grave critics and solemn philosophers with awe and bewilderment. Yet even this emptiness has its charm. In these hot Summer evenings it is a perfect relief to behold some play which does not make you think, but only makes you laugh. This is the beauty of the play. A word now for the artists, who make the little French gems of fun and frolic dance and sparkle. All were good, Miss EMILY MILTON, (who fully realized the promise of her blossom at BURTON's, some two years since, under another name,) and Mr. WALCOT specially so.

There is something wonderfully unheating in laughter. This was why the shrewd old Greeks only went to comedy in the broiling season. WALCOT has glorious opportunities in "Hiawatha" which was revived on this occasion. His funny little face, ever on the alert for outdrolling drollery, prattles about amid the Indian scenery as a merry little gold fish prattles about in the water That little face sits so shrewdly on *Hiawatha* that you hardly know whether WALCOT has been Hiawathaized or *Hiawatha* Walcotized. Then the singing is so unique! while he sings his very nose twitters as if it had a fancy to sing too, his eyes beat time, as it were, with their bright glances, and the whole body jumps about in unison with the melody as if to cry bravo, WALCOT!

But make way, you had better, for this bold, beautiful woman, who comes on with a springy step, as full of vigorous joy as Cerito's. There is pluck in her every movement; pluck in her eyes, pluck in her steps, pluck in her hair, pluck in everything, and this pluck is not put on. It belongs to her skin, to her character, to her individuality. It is as clear as from a rock. A strong-minded artist stands before you, every inch, we had almost said, a man, at any rate a splendid, stout-hearted woman, bent on having her own will and going her own way. Now just imagine a lady who possesses such firmness of character, assuming facetious attitudes, singing humorous songs, relenting, as it were, and stooping to make mankind laugh. Nothing is more powerful than the impression produced by a person of vigorous intellect who unbends all the intensity of her mental nature upon the art of how she can best shake your sides and make you revel in bursts of merriment. This intellect Mrs. WOOD has. Look at her in *Minnehaha*—firm, plucky, resolute, determined, looking for a moment keen as a new-cut blade—you think she is going to blow you up—to say some satirical thing, or indulge in some sarcastic argument. Not a bit. The lady is full of fun and humor. Beneath her firmly set eyes lurks a demon of unfathomable mischief. This demon makes you laugh. You can't help it, especially when it sings the "Sailor Boy." You almost admire the lady's mind while you hold your sides over her comical music. She has such a cool and easy way of being comic. She is full of intellect. She has studied your nature, knows how to jump up and down with her body, how to modulate her voice and lift up her eyes in precisely the mode best adapted to bring out the comic in the fullest sense. For that which is the perfection of burlesque the making the most of everything in the way of frolic, with the utmost self possession and composure Mrs. WOOD stands unsurpassable and unsurpassed.

The Olympic.

This young aspirant for public patronage appears to be in the enjoyment of a full tide of prosperity. There was a very ample attendance last night, to witness, for the second time, a new burletta called "Olympiana; or, A Night With Mitchell." This work is based on a slight idea, which spreads with tropical luxuriance over eight tableaux. It is simply this; A manager in distress invokes the aid of *Mitchell*, who appears, and advises a course of procedure consonant with the policy of the old Olympic. He reproduces a number of scenes from favorite pieces of his own day, and recommends that something of the kind should be done for the present generation, against which we protest, as we protest against all small theatrical cant about MITCHELL and his Theatre, a cant which we are sorry to see is foisted on the public, with an air of authority almost stupifying. All that MITCHELL did was to satisfy the taste of his audience. Any manager, with his wits about him, may do the same. The author of "Olympiana" is aware of this fact, and judiciously leans to the sensible side of the matter. He introduces some tableaux not from MITCHELL, and these only succeed in satisfying that general craving for novelty which torments all modern audiences. One of the most successful was a scene from the "Hunchback," in which a *tragedienne* and an editor play the principal parts. This reference to a recent recurrence was hugely enjoyed by the audience, and was most absurdly encored.

The elasticity of the piece gives it great capacity for local gas, with which it may be charged six times a week without danger to the audience. We presume it is the author's intention to keep it written up to the times. The favor with which it was received last night promises a lengthy career. It was well played by Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD, and the other members of this neat company. The scenery and costumes reflect credit on the management.

Mr. CHARLES GAYLOR is the author of the piece.

Academy of Music.

BELLINI's opera of the "Puritans" will be repeated to-night for the last time.

Obituary.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *News* announces the death of General JOSEPH M. HERNANDEZ, of Florida, who was the first delegate to Congress while in the Territorial condition, a leading member of the Territorial Legislature, and on the breaking out of Indian hostilities was made a Brigadier General in the United States service.

Serious Affray Among Firemen at Poughkeepsie.

About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning last, a fight came off between the firemen of Poughkeepsie, ending with serious results. It appears that at a late fire in that city a fight took place between two firemen, one being badly beaten. The fight on Sunday is said to have originated from this affray. A little before 1 o'clock on Sunday morning a party of four or five members of No. 4 walked into the Glen Cove saloon, kept by JAMES McGEEN. The saloon is a favorite place of resort for the firemen of No. 3, the greater part of the members of which are Irish, and McGEEN, as well as being their countryman, is foreman of their Company.

No sooner had the firemen of No. 4 entered the saloon than a general fight began. Tumblers and bottles were freely used, and it is reported that during the affray an axe was introduced as well as a pistol which was fired, but without effect. There is a report that the shoulder-blade of one young man was broken by a blow from the axe, and that his forehead was almost laid open by a blow with a tumbler. Another man named JOHN GILDERSLEEVE was also very seriously injured. Others were injured, but not so serious.

About this time a reinforcement arrived for No. 4, consisting of No. 6's company, accompanied by a few of No. 40, and by the free use of clubs, staves, &c., they compelled the firemen of No. 3 to leave the saloon and escape in the best manner they could. There was a report circulated yesterday morning that another fight had come off the night previous in Dutchess-avenue, but our reporter did not learn the particulars.

Mrs. Cunningham Sued by her Cook for Arrearages.

A few days ago a summons was issued by Justice O'CONOR, of the Second District Court, upon Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, requiring her to appear and answer a charge preferred against her by HANNAH CONLON, of refusing to pay her $30 50 for services rendered as cook. The hearing in the case was made returnable yesterday at 9 o'clock. Mr. W. R. STAFFORD appeared as counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, but neither the complainant in the case or counsel for her appeared. The Justice waited two hours for them, and then ordered that the complaint be dismissed. This HANNAH CONLON, it will be remembered, was one of the principal witnesses against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. She was employed as cook at the time Dr. BURDELL was murdered. HANNAH alleges that Mrs. C. refused to pay her because she would not swear as she wanted her to.

More Arrests at Quarantine.

Yesterday the Health Officer arrested seven other persons for violating the Quarantine rules. Their names are, James McCarty, George Horan, John Magee, John Murray, Hugh Donagle, Wm. McDeavitt and Patrick Magee. These persons had stolen a boat from the schooner *Two Boys*, in the Atlantic Dock, and went alongside the ship *Ellen Austin*, for the purpose of carrying away MARY MAGEE, a sister of JOHN MAGEE, who was a passenger on that vessel. Having taken MARY out of the vessel, they were making off, when Deputy-Doctor WALLER caused them to be arrested, and the whole party were locked up. They had dressed MARY in men's clothes to disguise her.

THE VANDERBILT.—The steamship *Vanderbilt* is attracting attention for her good passages across the Atlantic. On the last passage to Southampton, the passengers got up the usual complimentary resolutions for the Captain. The following is an abstract of her log on the same passage:

LOG OF STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT.

COWES, 10 A. M., Friday, June 30, 1857.

The new American steamship *Vanderbilt*, D. H. WILCOX, Esq., commanding, arrived from New-York on 20th inst., with 182 passengers, and $850,000 in specie for London and Paris.

Left her wharf at New-York, at 12:30, P. M., and anchored at Cowes at 10 A. M., this day.

Time from port to port, 9 days, 16½ hours.

Saturday, 20th, at 12.30, cast off from the wharf—at 2.30 discharged pilot.	
Sunday, 21st, lat. 41.10, long. (D. R.) 63.14..	255 miles.
Monday, 22d, lat. 42.09, long. (D. R.) 61.20..	315 miles.
Tuesday, 23d, lat. 43.48, long. (D. R.) 54.30..	318 miles.
Wedn'y, 24th, lat. 44.39, long. (D. R.) 47.48..	315 miles.
Thurs'y, 25th, lat. 45 48, long. (Ob.) 40.44..	320 miles.
Friday, 26th, lat. 46.54, long. (Ob.) 32.12..	336 miles.
Saturd'y, 27th, lat. 48.48, long. (Ob.) 24.04..	340 miles.
Sunday, 28th, lat. 49,06, long. (Ob.) 16.30..	310 miles.
Monday, 29th, lat. 19.38, long. (Ob.) 8.30..	326 miles.
Tuesday, 30th, at 10 A. M. anch'd at Cowes,	317 miles.
Total..	3,146 miles.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE SECOND WARD.—Since May 1 Health-Warden GILBERT has examined every block in his Ward, besides attending to miscellaneous sanitary matters from day to day. He has passed, to his credit, over 200 abatements; but it is to his discredit that Fulton Market, the most striking of nuisances, is in his beat, and he has not yet abated it. Mr. GILBERT, do your duty.

Mysterious Death of a Female in Waltham—Probable Murder.

At about 7 o'clock, on Saturday evening, in a secluded spot, upon the farm of [illegible], situated in the northerly part of Waltham, in the water near the edge of a pond, was found the dead body of a female. The discovery was made by Mr. JOSHUA HAYNES, while upon a hunting excursion, and information was immediately forwarded to Coroner WM. HOMER, who summoned a Jury to investigate the circumstances of the case. The body had the appearance of having been in the spot where found for about three weeks. It was that of a person apparently from 45 to 50 years of age, dressed in a dark plaid or check gown, with a hood and socks. A pair of rubbers were found about twelve feet from the body, and also a rather coarse red shawl with green stripes. The body was not very badly decayed, and from the rather swarthy complexion and short features, was supposed to be one of a gang of French Canadians who encamped in the town about a month since.

Upon a closer examination, a wound was found in the neck, upon the right side, just below the ear. It was not more than half an inch wide, but was over an inch and a half deep, and had the appearance of being a stab with a dirk or knife, which had reached the jugular vein or some other vital spot, and caused the death of the unfortunate unknown. There were other wounds on the person, but not, however, of a serious character. There was no mark of a struggle near the body, nor was there any paper to indicate the name or nation of the deceased. Though no medical examination was made, the Jury came to the conclusion that it was a case of murder, and returned a verdict that she came to her death by the wound in the neck, inflicted by some person or persons to the Jury unknown. The body was buried by the town authorities, and the probability is that in this case, as in that of the female found murdered at Newburg, N. Y., the mystery will never be unravelled.—*Boston Traveller, July 14.*

Capture of a Burglar.

The residence of Rev. F. S. CHAUNCEY, No. 12 West Thirty-second street, was entered early yesterday morning, and $600 worth of silver ware was packed up ready to be carried off; but fortunately Officers QUIDOR and GRIMSHAW, of the Twenty-first Ward Police, observed the burglar in the act of climbing over the fence, and arrested him with the property in his possession. He gave his name as WM. JONES, and was recognized as an old offender. He was locked up for trial.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

IMPORTANCE OF DAILY EVACUATIONS.—IT is dangerous, during hot weather, to retain the refuse or undigested food within the bowels over twenty-four hours. All who have not regular discharges from the bowels once in twenty-four hours, should take a dose of Radway's Regulators, one or two of which will be sufficient to correct all irregularities, and keep the liver, heart, kidneys bladder, stomach and bowels in a healthy and natural condition. Let those of our citizens who are subject to dysentery, cholera morbus, cholic, constipation, costiveness, sickness at stomach, headache, nervousness, take one of Radway's Regulators once or twice per week, during the hot weather, and we will guarantee that they will continue in a perfect state of health, with a good appetite and easy digestion. Those afflicted with either of the above complaints, or any other malady where the system is in pain, should use Radway's Ready Relief in connection with Radway's Regulators. We care not how sick the patient may be, (if only recently attacked,) we will guarantee a cure in twelve hours.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

SUMMER CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys.
A large and superior assortment.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway.

INJUNCTION!!

Two more kinds of Sewing Machines under injunction. On the 20th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine for violating five patents. Also, the Emory, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SHORT SEASON.

As the summer season will be short, we have concluded to make our usual reduction of prices at once, which we have been accustomed to do late in the season, and in view of this fact,

WILL CLOSE OUT OUR LARGE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren sts.

BOOTS,
Shoes and Gaiters,
The Largest Assortment,
And Cheapest in the City,
At BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

UNDERGARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER!
Cool, Elastic, Durable
and Cheap!
Should be bought at
RANKINS',
No. 96 Bowery.

MORMONISM EXPOSED.—JOHN HYDE, JR., formerly a Mormon Elder and for several years resident of Salt Lake City, will lecture at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 14th and 15th July. Subject on TUESDAY—*Mormonism and Religion*. On WEDNESDAY—*Mormonism as a Civil Polity*. Tickets 12½ cents each lecture. To be obtained at FETRIDGE & CO.'S, No. 251 Broadway, at RANDOLPH'S, Broadway, corner of Amity-st., and at the door.

RASPBERRIES, CHERRIES, GREEN PEAS, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no praising, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans. WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.,) New-York.

MILITARY COMPANIES AND PICNICS.—If you are seeking pleasure, and intend making an excursion into the country, and are somewhat unsettled in your minds where it is best to go to enjoy a splendid sale, and have a most jolly time, just make a trip by that favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, to Flushing, that Queen of Villages. See advertisement.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST portable and at the same time the most complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits or the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS' APARTMENT embraces every style of pen, pocket, desk and sporting knife, with a large variety of choice razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. Ladies' application rooms, with female attendant.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS.—AUCTION SALE.—Wines, Brandies, &c., in bond, to be sold at auction, by GERARD & BETTS, corner of Wall and Front sts., on THURSDAY, July 16, at 11 o'clock A. M.

REMOVAL.—CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, LATE WM. H. CARY & Co., have removed to their new store, Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st., and 89 and 91 Reade-st.

DIED.

HALL.—In this City, on Monday, July 13, MARY E., wife of Thomas S. Hall, aged [illegible] years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, July 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. [illegible] East 21st st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MAYNARD.—In this City, on Sabbath evening, July 12, MARY M. MAYNARD.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are requested to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mrs. Hubert Van Wagenen, Jr., No. 114 West 23d-st., without further invitation.

FURMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 14, suddenly, CATHERINE, wife of Nathan Furman, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 30 Nevins st., Brooklyn.

BEADEL.—At Newtown Creek, on Tuesday, July 14, MARY, wife of Joseph W. Beadel, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Newtown Creek, between Maspeth and Penny Bridge Road, on Thursday, 16th inst., at 3½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Grand st. Ferry until 2 o'clock.

BARTOW.—At Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, July 14, at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. George A. Shelton, JACOB BARTOW, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, St. James' Church, Newtown, L. I., this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

VOY.—Drowned, while bathing, at Newark, N. J., on Monday, July 13, JOHN C., eldest child of John C. Voy, (deceased,) late of New-York, in the 18th year of his age.

Friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends taking the 8 o'clock train from Jersey City will be met at Chestnut-st. depot. Funeral from the house of his mother, No. 188 South Prospect-st.

WEST.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, July 13, suddenly, JAMES LAWRENCE, [illegible] son of [illegible] West, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, [illegible], No. 132 Henry st., Brooklyn, this day, at [illegible] o'clock.

CAREY.—At his residence, in East Chester, on Monday afternoon, July 13, SAMUEL T. CAREY, Esq., of the firm of Carey & Co., aged 57 years.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, [illegible] o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the Harlem train at Williamsbridge, which leaves 26th-st. at 11½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

FERRIS.—At Swanton, Vt., on Tuesday, July 7, at the residence of her brother-in-law, [illegible], of Dr. L. C. Ferris, and daughter of the late Jacob Duke, of this City.

RICH.—At Stamford, Delaware Co., N. Y., on Friday evening, July 10, JAMES RICH, in the [illegible] year of his age.

TOWNE.—At Nashville, Tenn., on Friday, July 10, of typhoid fever, Rev. CHARLES TOWNE, son of [illegible], Esq., of this City.

WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.

WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.

ON SALE AT No. [illegible] BROADWAY.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE FOR HEATING BUILDINGS.—We have been appointed agents for the sale of Chilson's New Cone Furnace, and have samples of the several sizes now set up in our store, which we will be happy to show and explain to persons interested, and are prepared to make estimates for heating public and private buildings of every description.

The Furnace possesses some important advantages over any other before the public, and is altogether the BEST HEATING APPARATUS NOW IN USE, as abundant testimonials and recommendations will show.

Also, Chilson's Portable Furnaces and Trio Stoves, on the same principle as the Cone Furnace.

C. & G. W. HEDGE,
No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

A SUPERB SUMMER BOOK
AND
A GOOD NOVEL.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

VIRGINIA ILLUSTRATED;
Containing a Visit to the Virginian Canaan, and the Adventures of
PORTE CRAYON AND HIS COUSINS.
Illustrated from Drawings.
By PORTE CRAYON.

Royal 8vo, muslin, gilt, $3 50; half calf, antique, $5 00; half calf, extra, gilt, $4.

From the Buffalo Democrat.

"Virginia Illustrated" is excellent, both in literary and artistic ability, the illustrations especially having introduced to the American people a pencil not far behind Leech's or Doyle's, and with a touch of the humor of both. The cuts are by far the best of the kind ever done in the United States. Nobody has ever drawn negroes as Mons. PORTE CRAYON draws them.

From the Pontiac Gazette, (Mich.)

The page glows with life.

From the Fincastle Democrat, (Va.)

"Virginia Illustrated," by PORTE CRAYON, has made us shake our sides with laughter frequently during its publication.

From the Bloomington News Letter, (Ill.)

The spirited adventures of "Porte Crayon and his Cousins." Whoever PORTE CRAYON may be, he is a genius, and bids fair to rival Geoffrey Crayon, (Washington Irving.) The illustrations are most excellent, especially the negro pictures. Success to PORTE CRAYON.

II.

LEONORA D'ORCO.
A NOVEL.
By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq.,

Author of "The Old Dominion," "Ticonderoga," "Agnes Sorel," "A Life of Vicissitudes," "Aims and Obstacles," "Pequinillo," "The Commissioner," "The Fate," "Henry Smeaton," "The Man at Arms," "The Woodman," "Forest Days," "Russell," &c., &c.

8vo., paper, 50 cents.

Mr. JAMES is the only contemporary representative of the school of fiction so elegantly illustrated by Sir Walter Scott. His prolific genius has given birth to a large library of novels, on which the verdict of public opinion has set its seal of approval. In splendor of diction, ease and copiousness of description, and felicity of character-drawing, James has few rivals, and, with these qualities, his popularity with the million will sustain the test of time. The historical character of many of his novels makes them agreeable sources of information, giving a fresh the memory of past scenes, and give a [illegible] illustration to the incidents of a by-gone age.

SEASONABLE BOOKS
JUST PUBLISHED BY
HARPER & BROTHERS.

THE PROFESSOR. By CURRER BELL (Charlotte Bronte.) 12mo, Paper, 60 cents; Muslin, 75 cents.

THE ROMANY RYE. A Sequel to "Lavengro." By GEORGE BORROW. 8vo., Paper, 50 cents.

TENT LIFE IN THE HOLY LAND. By WM. C. PRIME, Author of "The Old House by the River," "Later Years," &c. Illustrations. 12mo, Muslin, $1 25.

BOAT LIFE IN EGYPT AND NUBIA. By WM. C. PRIME, Author of "The Old House by the River," and "Later Years," &c. Illustrations. 12mo, Muslin, $1 25.

THE FORTUNES OF GLENCORE. A Novel. By CHARLES LEVER. 8vo., Paper, 50 cents.

NOTHING NEW. Tales, embracing Lord Erlistoun, Alwyn's First Wife, [illegible], The Water Cure, The Last House in C—— Street, A Family in Love, A Low Marriage, The Double House, [illegible] Halifax, Gentleman," "Olive," "The Ogilvies," "The Head of the Family," "Agatha's Husband," &c. 8vo. Paper, 50 cents.

RANDOM SKETCHES AND NOTES OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL in 1856. By Rev. John E. Edwards, A. M. 12mo, muslin, $1 00.

THE DAYS OF MY LIFE. An Autobiography. By the author of "Margaret Maitland," "Lilliesleaf," &c. 12mo, muslin, 75c.

ISABEL: Or, the Young Wife and the Old Love. By John Cordy Jeaffreson, author of "Crew Rise," &c. 12mo., muslin, 75 cents.

VILLAS AND COTTAGES. A Series of Designs Prepared for Execution in the United States. By Calvert Vaux, Archt., (late Downing & Vaux,) Newburgh on the Hudson. Illustrated by 300 Engravings. [illegible] 8vo., Muslin, $2.

DORE. By A Stroller in Europe. Third Edition. 12mo., muslin, $1.

THE CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURE. In three parts. Part I.—PLANTS. Part II.—ANIMALS. Part III.—AIR, WATER, HEAT, LIGHT, &c. By Worthington Hooker, M. D. Richly Illustrated. The Three Parts complete in one volume. Small 4to., muslin, $1 25; separately, muslin, 50 cents each.

DR. ARCHIBALD SMYTHE,

Of No. 7 Amity-st., Chiropodist, from London, having at the solicitation of many friends, consented to establish an office in this City for the treatment of

CORNS, BUNIONS AND SCORBUTIC NAILS,

and callosities of every kind, would invite the attention of those suffering from any of the above annoying, and in many instances, painful diseases of the feet. To his successful mode of treatment, it being generally conceded by those who have placed themselves under his professional skill, to be superior to any now practised. With only referring to the fact of his having been a pupil of the celebrated Bergen, and having attended many of the crowned heads of Europe and the élite of English society, he takes great pleasure in calling public attention to the testimonials from several prominent merchants in this City, now in his possession, and to the following gentlemen, well known in this City:

HENRY ROBINSON, No. 343 Broadway.
GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.
A. H. BEAN, No. 60 Stone st.
W. R. MACKENZIE, Nos. [illegible] Canal-st.
COL. T. H. WARD, Tarrytown.

TRAVELERS' HAND-BOOKS.
PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE. Published monthly. 25 cents.

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK OF AMERICAN TRAVEL. 1 vol. 12mo. [illegible]

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK OF AMERICAN TRAVEL. Part I. (Containing the Northern and Eastern States and Canadas.) $1 25.

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK OF AMERICAN TRAVEL. Part II. (Containing the Southern and Western States.) $1 25.

THE AMERICAN ANGLER'S GUIDE. 1 vol. 12mo. Illustrated, $1 50.

For sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

HAVE YOU
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN?
CALL AND SEE IT.
Sold at No. 263 Broadway, opposite City Hall.
Will write from 4 to 6 hours.

BUILDINGS HEATED BY STEAM.—BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., No. 11 [illegible], New-York, having lately made important improvements in the method of heating buildings by steam, are now prepared to furnish and set up in public and private dwellings, hotels, churches, stores, schools, [illegible] Self-Regulating Steam Heating Apparatus, which has never failed to give perfect satisfaction.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible] BROTHERS [illegible] the balance of their stock to No. 41 Howard-st. (rear of their old store,) and now offer all at [illegible] prices, wishing to clear out before the new building is erected.

[illegible], Silks, Ribbons, Shawls, Embroideries, &c., &c.

No. 41 Howard-st.

Between Broadway and Mercer-st.

LAWNS AND ORGANDIES, CHEAPER THAN EVER.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS [illegible] French and English Lawns of superior [illegible] at lower prices than any to be found in the City. [illegible] is now in the rear of their Canal-st. store, the entrance being No. 41 Howard-st.

between Broadway and Mercer.

COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS, AND BANDS.

EMBROIDERED SWISS AND JACONET SETS. [illegible] Swiss and Jaconet Collars, Bands and [illegible] for Basques, in every style, selling off below cost of importation, by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

WHITE GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, Are closing out their entire stock Of White Goods, very low; [illegible] Of White Marseilles for Basques.

CLOSING SALE OF BLACK LACE MANTILLAS [illegible] And Lace Points and Shawls By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, At a reduction of 25 per cent.

CHEAP TRAVELING DUSTERS, Of every description From $1 50 upwards. At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

COLUMBIAN HALL NOTICE!

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON IN DRY GOODS!

The proprietors of the above establishment have determined, in consequence of the general stagnation of business and the advanced state of the season, to offer for sale the whole of their immense stock of goods at such EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES as must and will insure their immediate and entire clearance, without any reserve. It is believed that never before has such a collection of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS been thrown upon the market, which must be sold, entirely REGARDLESS OF COST, comprising every article in the line, from the lowest priced to the most expensive goods. Suffice it to say, that the stock amounts, in all, to over $150,000! It would be impossible to enumerate every article, so as to give any adequate idea, better than the facts above represented. We can only say that we are fully prepared, on being favored with a call, to convince the most skeptical of the truth of our statements.

The public will therefore please take notice that the sale will commence on Monday, July 13, and will be continued to the 1st September. Arrangements have been made to have goods delivered to all parts of the City and its suburbs. LYONS & JONES, proprietors of Columbian Hall, No. 261 Grand-st.

FRENCH AND CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS!!!

Selling off at astonishingly low prices, a superb assortment of French Lace Mantillas and Shawls, Chantilly Lace Mantillas and Shawls, At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

[illegible] Lace Mantillas, Moire and Lace Mantillas, [illegible] Mantillas In great variety, at an immense reduction, at LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

TRAVELING CLOAKS

In every variety of material and style, from $1 50 upwards. LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

DAMAGED MUSLINS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, Lawns, Linens, Table-cloths, Cottonades, [illegible], Apron Checks, Swiss Muslins, Jaconets, Broadcloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST INDIA Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment only to be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway. N. B.—Also, Indian fancy work, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From the Sunday Times.

An Infallible Remedy for the Blues.

NEW-YORK BOARDING HOUSES, DONE WITH PEN AND PENCIL.

By Thos. Butler Gunn, A. R. Ward and "The Tribune." Profusely illustrated. Price, $1.

From the New-York Sunday Times.

A gloriously graphic delineation of the peculiarities of every species of boarding house in our midst: * * We have not laughed so heartily over a book for many a [illegible] we have over this, and we commend it as an infallible remedy for the blues.

From The New-York Mercury.

An extraordinary and really capital volume. * * One of the best books of its kind we have seen, especially from an American publishing house. * * We predict for it a good and extensive circulation. For the author we predict a scratched face and blackened eyes.

For sale by booksellers generally. Published by MASON & BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!! EVANS & CO.

THE ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 677 Broadway, (Lafarge Hotel,) opposite Bond-st. Messrs. EVANS & CO. having added largely to the [illegible] of fine Gold Jewelry are now prepared to offer to their patrons greater bargains than can be had [illegible] Gold Cluster Pins and Rings, sets of Cameos, elegant painted Florentine Jewelry, Lava [illegible] Mosaic, Onyx and Turquoise Ear Drops, Bosom Pins, [illegible] and Chased Rings; also, Emerald, Ruby, [illegible] in gold settings, Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, large double-case Miniature Lockets, Mosaic Pins, &c., together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, all of which they GIVE AWAY to purchasers of Books.

We are not connected with any other establishment in [illegible]

[illegible] are hereby warned against the many imitators of our Popular Gift Book Enterprise in this City. We are the only real originators of the Gift Book [illegible], and our extensive facilities for buying in large [illegible] enable us to afford to sell Books cheaper and give away more valuable presents than any other house in the United States.

[illegible] Books of EVANS & CO., No. 677 [illegible] receive a valuable Present [illegible] and we will guarantee you satisfaction. No connection with any of the small establishments in [illegible]. Be sure you get in the right store. Do not be [illegible]. EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENTION of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

$2 50 FOR WRITING, 16 LESSONS—[illegible] book-keeping, arithmetic, algebra, $10. Students can attend any hour, day or evening. PAINE'S Academies, No. 62 Bowery and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Commutation by the month or quarter at half price. "As a splendid penman and skillful teacher, Col. Paine stands unrivaled."—Newport Daily News.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $[illegible] per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. [illegible]. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.

Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 346 Broadway, Appleton's Building, a practical medium for supplying schools and families with competent teachers and governesses; also, with pupils. Parents can obtain, gratuitously, full particulars concerning schools. Teachers wanted immediately. SMITH & BOYD.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD—WILL BE PAID TO ANY ONE delivering up a BLOTTER MINUTE BOOK, recently left on the seat of one of the Broadway omnibuses, going up town. The size of the book is about 8 by 12, or folio size, half bound, and is of no use to any one but the owner. Apply to EYRE & SPOTTISWOOD, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE NIGHT OF Thursday, the 9th inst., in West Broadway, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, No. 406, Joseph Johnson, Liverpool, maker. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked to whoever will restore said watch and chain, on application at the Times office. Pawnbrokers and jewelers please stop the above.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENING, [illegible] inst., in or near Washington Parade-ground, a small black and tan smooth-hair English Terrier DOG, answers to the name of Spider. Whoever will return the said dog to [illegible] University-place, corner of Waverley-place, will receive the above reward.

LOST OR MISLAID—A NOTE OF DANIEL CURTIS & CO., dated May 17, 1857, payable to their own order (and indorsed) at 60 days date, for $8,085, due July 19. Payment has been stopped. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the Manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and answers to every requirement of demand for the preparation of the best bread [illegible] and with an immense saving of labor [illegible]. With full description and [illegible] may be had on application as below [illegible] address: [illegible] FILS & MORRA, Paris. [illegible], No. [illegible] Water-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, with excellent City reference; makes good bread and plain pastry; is kind to children, competent and faithful. Also, a middle aged German woman, well recommended, for housework; steady and industrious. Apply for 2 days at the American and Foreign Employment Agency, No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, TIDY girls: one is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby or growing children; washes for the nursery; is quick at the needle; makes children's clothes; wages $6. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid, who will assist with the washing. No objection to a boarding-house, city or country. Excellent reference. Call at 216 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation where either sewing and waiting upon a lady, or sewing and light chamberwork will be her principal employment; has no objections to going in the country; the best of references given. Can be seen by applying at No. 95 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, is capable of taking the full charge of a young baby and sew; is also willing to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, including fluting; City references can be had from her last employer. Call at No. 245 West 18th-st., corner of the 9th-av., third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waitress, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROtestant young women; one is English and a first-rate seamstress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Also by a good colored cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation; is willing to take care of children, and teach them the rudiments of education; is also a good plain sewer; is highly recommended; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 3[illegible]5 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., second floor, back room. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER. HAS 4 years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen at his present employer's for two days. Apply at No. 83 East 14th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young man, in a store in a country village. Can furnish the best of reference. Address E. V. P., Office this paper.

TO FARMERS.—A YOUNG MAN FROM EUrope, with some knowledge of farming, would like to meet with an engagement in this country. Address T. C., office New-York Times.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT NO. 6 EAST BROADWAY, A clerk for a railroad ticket office, a young man for an express office, and 3 men to drive express wagons, 4 porters and 4 conductors, 2 baggage-men, 2 boys for stores and trades, and 3 girls to travel. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER—A LADY WHO is willing and capable of taking the charge of a handsome house, with small family, (no children,) may hear of a desirable situation by addressing A. J., Box No. 461 Lower Post-Office, with name, references, &c.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE A smart, intelligent boy, about fifteen years old. Also, an able-bodied man, as porter. Address JONES, at the office of the Daily Times.

WANTED.—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT may be found by a man of superior address and thorough business education and experience, and no other, by addressing PARKMAN, this office.

WANTED—TO JEWELERS—AN EXPERIENCED die-sinker. Apply to G. & S. OWEN, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRUG STORE. APply at No. 383 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL OF ALL WORK. Apply at No. 750 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A PRINCIPAL FOR KINDERHOOK ACADEMY, every way qualified by learning, experience and thoroughness of teaching, will be wanted in October. The Academy building is in complete order. A new boarding house has been erected for pupils from abroad, under charge of the teacher. The reputation of the school is elevated, and the income remunerative. Address Trustees of the Academy, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children, or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 363 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT FRONT-ROOM, second floor, commanding a beautiful view of the river, including gas and exclusive bath, will be let to one or two gentlemen, with partial board, in Hudson-terrace, Hoboken. Apply No. 1 Newark-street.

BOARDING—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 3861 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN or families can be accommodated with nice rooms and board, at No. 143 Madison-st.; water in each room. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a small private family at No. 11 Tillary, near Fulton st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife wish to procure board in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Location not to be above 8th or below Bleecker-st. Address COLGATE, at this office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMily of three or four persons, within one hour's ride (by railroad) from the City, a farm house preferred, where there are few boarders; location near Orange, N. J., or any other inland location, where the country is high and rolling, and the air pure. Address Box No. 141 New-York Post-Office, stating location, terms, &c.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SMALL neatly furnished room with gas, to one or two single gentlemen without board; references required. Apply at No. 31 Morton-st.

AS YOU MAY DESIRE BOARD OR boarders in any part of the City or country, we invite you to call. You will be sure to suit yourself by applying at No. 24½ Pine-st., or Broadway, corner 18th-st., (free to boarders.) N. B.—We have a great demand for country board at present. GOODWIN & CO.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,

(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.

FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Heath House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st.

CHARLES STRINGER, and D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 19 Warren-st.; JOS. H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—DESIRABLE ACCOMmodations may be obtained at a farm house on Long Island, for five or six persons, about 2½ hours ride from Brooklyn, by Railroad. For further particulars inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—THE subscriber is prepared to accommodate families with large, airy rooms, in his family mansion, near Glen Cove, L. I. A line addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

BATH HOTEL—SEA SIDE.—A DELIGHTful Summer residence will be open for transient and permanent boarders on SATURDAY, 18th inst.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Common Council, on the disposal of the Gold Box bequeathed by Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, will hold their final meeting on next WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M. All persons having a claim are particularly requested to be present and state their case before the Committee. PETER MONEGHAN, Chairman.

J. H. KENNARD, Secretary.

SPORTING.

SCHOONER YACHT "SPRAY" FOR SALE—About 40 tons burden, coppered and in good order, and well found in every particular. She now lies at Hoboken, and is ready for immediate service. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK,

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and STATIONERS.

All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—The well known country seat of Mr. Frederick J. Betts, at Newburg, on the Hudson River, consisting of about 60 acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, well stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits, including hot house grapes in full bearing. The house is an extensively convenient and comfortable cottage, very large and commodious, being about 100 feet front, and built in the best manner, and the out-buildings are of the very best character. The property will be sold entire, or will be divided into six parts, each having a landscape view scarcely surpassed in the world, and if divided, a perpetual right of way over the splendid private avenue, upon the premises, will be conveyed with each of the four parts adjoining the avenue. The place is perfectly healthful, is not infested with mosquitoes, and is abundantly supplied with water of the very best quality, pure, soft and cold. It is believed that such an opportunity has never been offered to the public, of obtaining a small country seat of the most desirable character, at a reasonable cost. The house and premises will at all times be open for inspection, upon application to the gardener at the porter's lodge. For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York; JOHN J. MONELL, Newburg, or the owner, at New-Haven, Ct.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT OR FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—Within 5 minutes' walk of railroad station, and within 45 minutes of Cortlandt-st., New-York. A new cottage house, 8 rooms, cellar and attic, with grates, kitchen range, and other conveniences. The house is just finished, and commands a beautiful view of the mountain. A very healthy, cool, convenient residence for a City merchant. For particulars apply immediately to C. M. SAXTON & CO., Agricultural Book Publishers, No. 140 Fulton-st.

CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with 20 or 40 acres of improved land, on New-Haven Railroad, one hour and fifteen minutes from the City Hall, for sale; also, 27 acres on Hudson River, commanding some of the most extensive views on the river; also, at same place a cottage, with about ¾ acre. Apply at No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A NEAT two-story house, with kitchen attached, ice-house, barn, and three or four acres of land, and plenty of fruit trees, situated about three-fourths of a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 42 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New London Railroad depot at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHARLES H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2¾ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA SITES FOR SALE—From 15 to 50 acres of land, elevated and beautifully situated on the east bank of the river, 36 miles from the City, distant 1 mile from depôt; on the property are some beautiful views of the Hudson, opposite mountain and surrounding scenery; the shore of the river is well wooded; also, a farm with a river-view, finely cultivated; price $150 per acre. Apply to G. R. CRUGER, No. 56 Pine-st., (basement,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNty, 1½ miles from the Depôt, a part of the estate of the late Philemon Halstead, containing 27 acres, having a front upon Rye Beach, and commanding an extensive view of the Sound and adjoining country. There is a fine orchard upon the property. Apply to NEWBERY D. HALSTEAD, Esq., on the premises; or P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT Jamaica, L. I., elegant mansion, 45x40, with piazzas and cupola and 4 acres in lawn and garden, interspersed with noble trees and shrubbery, on the road to Rockaway and in the precincts of the village; house alone cost $11,500; price $8,500.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—OR WILL exchange for property in the eastern part of Brooklyn. A neat cottage with 11 lots of ground, pleasantly located in the village of Flatbush, 4 miles from Fulton Ferry; omnibuses every half hour. Inquire of A. S. DUNCOMB, on the premises, or at No. 14 Pine-st., New-York. Price $4,000.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 3 to 20 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, FOR THE SUMMER—TO LET—A cottage, with parlor, dining-room, library, &c., on the first floor, and 8 bed-rooms, finely situated, with large trees and woods in the rear. Rent for the season, $300. Address B. L. L., Box No. 1,275 Post-Office.

A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND three acres at White Plains, near the depôt, consisting of large new house, two stories, 34x34; gardener's house, barns and stables; handsome lawn and garden, with one acre in orchard.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY place, convenient to the City. For full particulars, inquire of G. G. CREED, No. 146 East 48th-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN ANNE ARUNDEL AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTIES.—In execution of powers contained in a deed of Trust, bearing date on the 19th day of November, 1855, and recorded in Liber N. H. G., No. 5, folios 138, &c., one of the land record-books for Anne Arundel County, and Liber C. S. M., No. 1, folios 90, &c., one of the land record-books of Prince George's County, from MARGARETTA NICHOLS and R. NICOLS SNOWDEN, to the undersigned, he offers for sale one of the most valuable real estates in the State, lying in the counties of Anne Arundel and Prince George's, known as the "Fairland Estate," on which the said Snowden now resides, and containing nearly 1,200 acres of land. This land has been recently surveyed and platted by JOHN DUVALL, and divided into farms and lots, to suit the views of almost every class of purchasers, and to persons doing business in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, and desiring to reside in the country, this property is especially recommended.

This land fronts for a long distance on the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, adjoining the Laurel Depôt on said road, and is sufficiently near, from the facilities afforded by said road, to market daily to either of said cities.

A large portion of this estate is arable, and the residue covered with Wood and Timber, which can very profitably be sold either on the line of the railroad or in the said cities. The arable land is of the most productive character, the location remarkably healthy, the neighborhood very desirable, and no portion of the State offers locations for residences of more beauty.

A very large portion of this estate is Meadow Land, either now well set in Timothy or other Grasses, or in cultivation or ready to be put in cultivation. The soil of which is unsurpassed for the growth either of Grasses or Corn, and as Dairy Farms no location is superior for the furnishing of Milk to the two cities. About two acres of this land adjoining the Depôt is under lease to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at an annual ground rent of twenty dollars, and which parcel will be sold separate from all the rest of the estate.

On the Home Farm there is a large Brick-House, nearly new, of superior character and finish, a very large Barn, used also for Dairy purposes, a two-story Dwelling for a manager, and all other suitable out-houses in good repair. The other portions of the estate are without buildings, except a small two-story Frame House near the railroad.

This property will be held for private sale up to FRIDAY, the 24th day of July, when, if not sold, or such portions as shall not in the meantime have been sold, will then be offered at public sale, at the Laurel Depôt, at 11 o'clock A. M., and the terms of sale to be as follows: One-third cash on the day of sale, and the residue in one and two years in equal portions, bearing interest from the day of sale; the interest on the whole purchase to be paid yearly, and the payments thereof to be secured by the bonds of the purchasers, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Trustee, or at the option of the purchasers, a deed will be given for the land on the receipt of the cash payment, and a mortgage taken for the residue.

Persons desiring to purchase are invited to examine the premises, which will be shown them by Mr. NATHAN McNEW, who can at all times be found on the place, and will show the plat of the same, or apply to R. N. SNOWDEN, also residing there, who will furnish all the information desired, or they can apply to the undersigned.

FRANK H. STOCKETT, Annapolis, Md.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—476 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 230 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. B. BURROWS, Mayville; WESTERVELT & CORWIN, No. 203 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 264 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land, delightfully situated on Purchase-st., Rye, Westchester County, 2 miles from the depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, having a fine view of Long-Island Sound. A new carriage house and farmer's cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a genteel residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st. Sold low.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from Hyler's Depôt, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out-houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 287 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and outbuildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises, or to E. C. UNDERHILL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FARM WANTED—A SMALL FARM, SUITable for a gentleman's residence, with good building and out-houses. It must be in a pleasant and healthy location, and contiguous to schools and churches. For a place that will suit, good three-story brick houses, well located in Brooklyn, will be given in exchange. Address M., Box No. 1,555 New-York Post-Office.

ONLY 300 CHANCES LEFT.—TICKETS $1 each; enclose a dollar and direct to WM. NORTH, Broadway Post-Office. Tickets sent (as directed) by return post. Valuable gifts, gifts, gifts.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE-story brown stone first class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn, Canton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 20 minutes walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, No. 232 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 135 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—A four-story brown-stone, first-class house for sale. Has all the modern improvements and is strictly a first-class house. Has just been painted and frescoed throughout in the best manner, and is in complete order. The lot is 25x100 feet. To be sold as the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen from 8 to 12 or from 1 to 6 P. M. Apply at No. 21 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE No. 81 Willoughby-st. second block from City Hall; lot 25x100, house two stories, 25x55, finished in modern style, with hot and cold water on first and second floors, and warm-air registers in every room. Possession can be had immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. 109 Wall st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 3½ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—FOUR LOTS ON Walker-av., Jamaica, L. I., very handsomely situated. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 Broad-st.

WATER-POWER AND LANDS ON CONNECTICUT RIVER FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The proprietors of the Upper Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, Mass., offer for sale their lands and water-power at Turner's Falls, in Montague, Mass., at a price greatly below their true value. The Connecticut River has a fall at this point of over 70 feet, and the water can be used many times over. Connected with the property are at least 410 acres of land, (300 acres of which are well wooded,) 3 dwelling-houses and a sawmill. It is believed that no such unequaled water-power can be found in the New-England States. No dam is necessary, and the [illegible] natural fall can be used for a distance of 2½ miles at a very trifling cost. In the hands of enterprising men a small outlay would be returned many fold in a very short time. The whole property is offered at a very low figure, and on accommodating terms for payment, as it is the determination of the owners to close their concern. For particulars, apply to WENDELL T. DAVIS, Greenfield, Mass.; W. A. REYNOLDS, New-Haven, Conn.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—ALL first-class, Nos. 3, 5, 9 and 13 Lafayette-av., between Flatbush and Fulton avs.; also, Nos. 174, 178 and 180 Canton st., on and adjoining northwest corner Hanson-place. These houses are substantially built and the location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A PART OF A NICE HOUSE beautifully situated opposite a fine park. The apartments consist of two parlors with folding doors, three bedrooms and basement with privilege in washroom. A part of the furniture will be sold reasonably to a small genteel family without children; gas and Croton water through the house. The above is to let in consequence of the present occupant having lost his wife, and affords an excellent opportunity for young persons wishing to commence housekeeping. Rent, $350. Address J. W. B., Box No. 318 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—IN THE ELEGANT MARBLE BLOCK, the entire upper part of the building No. 637 Broadway, comprising three spacious floors measuring 100 feet in depth by 25 feet front. They are well-lighted, easy of access, nearly new, and in excellent condition. The location is one of the choicest in the City, and is admirably suited for the importing, book or any extensive business requiring handsome premises. Terms, $6,000 per annum; can be had on a term of several years if required.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COTtage, within one hour's drive of the City, and commanding fine water view, elegant lawn and drives, and select neighborhood, very convenient for table supplies, stable, &c., kitchen above ground, and ten rooms. The situation is healthy, and handy for railroad and steamboats, and if the rent not so much an object as a desirable tenant. Address Box No. 2,078, Post-Office.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 83 Broadway, extending from Broadway 169 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 36 Market-st. Rent, to a good tenant, $650 a year. The house is in good order, and is a very desirable location. Inquire of C. D. BOSCHEN, Grocer, corner of Market and Madison street, or of the subscriber, at noon each day, on the premises. SAMUEL DAYTON.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS HIGH-STOOP brick house, three rooms deep, No. 288 West 20th-st., opposite the beautiful Seminary grounds, between 9th and 10th avs; has all the modern improvements and just been put in complete order and painted throughout. The key is next door but one, east side. Inquire of WM. FANNING, 276 8th-av.

TO LET—IN 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., a genteel three-story and basement house, No. 101 18th st. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to T. S. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

TO LET—A FOUR HORSE STABLE, 26 BY 24 feet, a loft and coach house; also, three rooms over the same. Would let all together or separately. Apply on the premises, No. 51 East 12th-st., to Dr. JOHN R. O'HARA.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE for sale at No. 5 Albion-place, 4th-st., near 2d av. This is a good opportunity to secure a first-class residence. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, LARGE, FURnished house for a private family. Any person having a house of this description, in a desirable location, and desirous of leasing the same for one, two or three years, with privilege of purchasing, will please address Box No. 690 Post-Office, stating the location and price. Possession would be taken the first of September or October, to suit convenience of the owner.

STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 88.) Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 896 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine, prices moderate and terms liberal.

ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—A PLAIN, moulded green plush set of furniture for sale low, being ordered and not taken on account the person wanting credit. Also, a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture of the best quality, manufactured by JOSIAH A. LANE, No. 19 Catharine-st.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

300 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.

Free from poison, for the destruction of Bedbugs and Roaches, Ants and Fleas, Moths and Musquitoes, Flies and Plant Insects, Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AIR LINE ROUTE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, Lake Shore Railroad to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.

Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 13, 1857.—Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK—For New Haven, 7:30, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:30 (Ex.) and 4:50 P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:30, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) and 4:50 P. M.

For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50 P. M.

For Norwalk, 7:30, 8:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Darien and Greenwich, 7:30, 8:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:30, 8:30, (Ex.) 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 4:30 P. M. (Ex.)

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 12:45 P. M.; 4:30 P. M. (Ex.)

For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.) and 4:30 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton.

For Canal Railroad, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton.

For New-London Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:30, 8:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5:30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.,) 1:30, (Ex.) 4:30, 9 P. M. (Ex.)

From Bridgeport, 6:10, 7:40, 10:18 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:07, (Ex.) 7:11, 9:37 P. M. (Ex.)

From Norwalk, 4:45, 6, 6:44, 8:15, 10:53 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:35, (Ex.) and 3, 5:45, 10:05 P. M. (Ex.)

From Port Chester, 6:37, 6:43, 7:38, 8:58, 11:30 A. M., (Ex.) 3:43, 6:37 P. M. JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

4:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 5:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 5:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I. at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point, through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R. daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FARE ON THIS BOAT, 25 CENTS.

JULY, 1857.—THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED line for SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, PORT WASHINGTON (Middletown,) and RED BANK. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wedn'y, July 15, 9¾ A. M.	Wedn'y, July 15, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, July 16, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, July 16, 2½ P. M.

Squam line of stages connect with this boat, also, stages to all parts of the country.

FARE—(Not 10 cents to-day and 50 cents to-morrow,) invariably 50 cents throughout the season.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, elegant and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Wedne'y, July 15, 1½ P. M.	Wedne'y, July 15, 9¼ A. M.
Thurs'y, July 16, 2½ P. M.	Thurs'y, July 16, 10¾ A. M.
Friday, July 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 17, 11¾ A. M.
Saturday, July 18, 3¾ P. M.	Saturday, July 18, 5¾ A. M.

Stages for Squan Village and all parts of the country.

FARE ON THIS BOAT, 10 CENTS.

JULY, 1857.—THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED line for SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Wedn'y, July 15, 1 P. M.	Wedn'y, July 15, 8 A. M.
Thursday, July 16, 2 P. M.	Thursday, July 16, 9 A. M.

Squam line of stages connect with this boat, also, stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Ames-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¾ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

TWO TRIPS DAILY FOR GLEN COVE, [illegible]—The steamer CROTON, Capt. [illegible] WOOD, will run as follows: [illegible] Glen Cove, 6:30 A. M., 1 P. M.; Sands Point, 6:45 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Great Neck, 7:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.; White Stone, 7:25 A. M., 2 P. M. Leave Peck-slip, New-York, at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

The CROTON is newly fitted for comfort and speed, and affords a fine excursion sail up the Sound and return. The public houses and grounds at the various points being now in fine order for visitors.

Notice.—The middle trips will be omitted on Thursday.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL, LANDING [illegible]—Making the usual landings on the River. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. T. [illegible], will leave pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Peekskill at [illegible] P. M., making the usual landings on her return. [illegible]

MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY—LANDING at Yonkers, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, [illegible], and [illegible] on the Hudson. The fast and spacious steamer BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay-st. TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at 7 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents, landing at [illegible] Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. [illegible], leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie [illegible], and Newburg 7½ A. M.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.

The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.

The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, [illegible]	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]	1857

For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The undermentioned British steamships: QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. [illegible], [illegible] tons burthen; INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen; ARGO, Capt. BRAGG, 2,316 tons burthen; JASON, Capt. BRAGG, 2,667 tons burthen; owned by the European and American Steam Shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

The steamship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, July 22, and be succeeded by the INDIANA, August 5, and the ARGO August 19.

For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130

Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110

Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, [illegible]
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, [illegible]
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, July [illegible]
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, July [illegible]
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, July [illegible]
AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, [illegible], Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; none others be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ATLANTIC will succeed the COLUMBIA, and sail on the 1st of August, and the BALTIC the 15th of August.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, [illegible]
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'day, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July [illegible]
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. [illegible]
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron Steamship CONSTITUTION, E. POUGIN Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on THURSDAY, July 16, from Pier No. 20 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS.

In 1st Cabin .... $90 | In 2d Cabin .... $[illegible]

In 2d Cabin 55

This Steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to

AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

☞ Certificates of passage will be issued here to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends, at the following rates:

In 1st Cabin .... $100 | In 2d Cabin .... $[illegible]

In 2d Cabin .... 60 | In Steerage .... [illegible]

(till July 17th inst.)

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

First cabin .... $130 | Second cabin .... $[illegible]

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 23. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail August 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL—STEAMSHIP LEBANON, T. COOK, commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 22 Broadway.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 653 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including distemper, oil or encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] at 12½ o'clock, by order of the Board of Directors, [illegible] shares [illegible].
[illegible] of whom it may concern.]
$[illegible] New-York City 6 per cent. (Central Park) stock.
$[illegible] Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad 1st [illegible] per cent. Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, [illegible] hypothecated.
[illegible] shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co. .... $[illegible] each
[illegible] shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co. .... $[illegible] each
By order of the Administrator of [illegible].
$[illegible] Cincinnati Gas Light and Coke Co. 6 per cent. bonds, [illegible].
[illegible] shares Madison and Indianapolis Railroad ...... $50 each
[illegible] shares Rock Island (Ill.) Bank .... $100 each
$[illegible] certificates Wabash and Erie Canal Loan, (Indiana.)
[illegible] certificates Wabash and Erie Canal Stock, viz.:
$[illegible] 5 per cent. deferred Canal Stock.
$[illegible] 5 per cent. deferred special Canal Stock.
$[illegible] 5 per cent. deferred special Canal Stock.
$[illegible] 5 per cent. deferred special Canal Stock.
$[illegible] 5 per cent. special Canal Stock.
[illegible] shares North American Trust and Banking Company .... $100 each
[illegible] shares State Bank of Illinois .... $100 each
[illegible] dividend certificate Madison, Indianapolis and Peru Railroad Co., Jan. 1, 1857.
Regular sales every Wednesday.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, July 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 Pearl-st., between Madison and Chatham, Assignees sale.—To the trade and others: The large and valuable stock of an old-established concern, consisting of sheets, linen and cotton pillow-cases, 300 hair, moss and husk mattresses, 2,000 pounds hair, 100 bales moss; bedsteads, washstands, table-cloths, covers, spring beds, bureaus, counterpanes, hair bolsters, pillows, feather pillows; iron, pump and other bedsteads; 1,000 pounds turkey feathers, [illegible], blankets, bales, husk and other desirable goods.

Also, at 12 o'clock—The lease and good-will of the store to May 1, 1858, with the fixtures, scales, weights, [illegible], &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, by order of the assignees to close the concern.

The attention of hotel-keepers and shipowners is called to this sale.

Goods ready, with catalogues, one day before sale.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF BEAUTIFUL furniture, works of art, with everything contained in the first-class residence, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., near 7th-av., THIS DAY (Wednesday,) July 15, at 10 o'clock precisely. This furniture is worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. There is a very large quantity of [illegible] and the most costly and elegant parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, splendid rosewood piano-forte, [illegible] suites, mantel and pier [illegible], carpets throughout the house, lace curtains, [illegible] windows, etageres, centre and pier tables, [illegible] vases and ornaments, valuable [illegible] rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, [illegible] suits in hair-cloth and velvet, [illegible] and tea tables, rich China, silverware, cut glass, &c., with everything pertaining to a costly and elegant furnished residence, all of which will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues are ready and can be obtained at VOGT & CO.'S, No. 59 John-st., near William. For full particulars see *Herald* and *Express*.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE JEWELRY, HERRING'S IRON SAFE, REGULATOR, &c.—[illegible] GEORGE NICHOLS THIS DAY, at No. 236 Bowery, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of an assignment, one of Herring's [illegible] safes, cost $300; Sperry's Regulator, [illegible] counter cases, scales, mirror, oilcloth, [illegible]. Also, a lot of silver plated goods, [illegible], &c. SAME DAY, at 11½ o'clock, at No. 36 [illegible], a large stock of jewelry, consisting of gold and silver watches, sets of brooches and drops, gold chains of all descriptions, rings, pins, studs and sleeve-links for gents' wear. Also, silver and silver-plated ware, comprising a complete assortment of a first-class store, worthy the attention of dealers.
NATHAN NESBIT, Esq., Assignee,
Office No. 85 Nassau-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 East 23d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., handsome household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture, mahogany sofas, chairs, pier and centre tables, pier glasses, bedroom furniture, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Thos. Morrell, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, HAS been appointed to sell the entire stock contained in the new, spacious, and airy salesroom, No. 334 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., consisting of a general variety, (something for every one,) furniture, watches, jewelry, paintings, books, liquors, cigars, &c. N. B.—Choice article and special auction sale.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WHOLESALE GROCERY, FISH AND PROVISION STORE FOR SALE.—One of the oldest and best-located stands on the West side of the City, doing a large cash and profitable business, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Parties wishing to change or commence business, the present opportunity is [illegible] seldom met with. All communications confidential. Address Box No. 2,397 Post-Office.

$8,000 WANTED—FOR ONE-HALF INTEREST in thirty patentable articles, of rare merit, and of every day's use, whereby one of the most [illegible] business may be instituted that the powers of the mind can suggest. Two valuable patents, worth five times the amount, given as collateral security. Address, by mail, INTEGRITY, No. 232 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE STORE (STOCKED) and a handsome dwelling, at Westfield, N. J., 21 miles from New-York. Store doing a good business. Price of store, stock and dwelling, including 2 acres, barn &c., $4,000. Apply to J. CLARK, No. 89 Wall-st., rooms Nos. 10 and 14, or to WM. H. PIERSON on the premises.

$20,000.—CASH TO THE AMOUNT OF $10,000 or $20,000 may be invested in one of the most lucrative businesses ever started in the United States. The business is perfectly exclusive, and of the most staple and invaluable character. Address confidentially, W. W. W., office New-York *Daily Times*.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. [illegible] Water-st., New-York.
F. F. FLAGLER.

EXCHANGE—THREE FULL LOTS, ON THE north side of 80th-st., will be exchanged for window and picture glass; full abstract of title; lots well located. Apply to G. FOUNTAIN, No. 189 East 21st-st.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, A DOUBLE-CYLINDER, power press of Hoe's make. Bed 31x46. In good order. Price $450. Apply to JOSEPH BARTON, No. 13 Beaver-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches at wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices.
Fine gold lepine and detached lever watches.
Gold hunting case English patent levers, full jewelled.
Splendid Jules Jurgensen watches.
T. F. Cooper's lever and duplex watches.
Independent second and quarter second watches for timing horses.
Gold pocket chronometers, magic watches.
Ladies' beautiful enamel watches.
Splendid diamond and enamel watches, for ladies.
Richly engraved and chased watches, for ladies.
Splendid engraved watches for gentlemen.
Also, all other descriptions of gold and silver watches, at all prices.
All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches exchanged. GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.
Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. (formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

BERRY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.—Second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $25, $70, $110, $150; one nearly new, 6¾-octave, with double mouldings, $185. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, ware-room No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $500, warranted; will be sold for $260; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR. & SMITH, STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Corner No. 40 William-st., [illegible] building below Wall-st.
HENRY MEIGS, Jr., WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—LONDON AND AMERICA.
THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
For the year ending Dec. 31, 1856:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1855		$47,303 87
Interest from mortgages and other securities		45,782 30
Premium int. from annuities, reversions, &c.		247,543 27
Total		$340,629 33

PER CONTRA.

Claims settled	$185,466 38	
Dividends paid	38,835 41	
Policies bought and reinsurances	25,784 00	
Loans to policy holders	27,549 22	
Annuities and indorsements	9,931 28	
General charges, rent, taxes, advertisements, &c., &c.	31,748 00	
Cash and bills on hand $42,688 76; Bal. due from agencies 37,810 19	80,498 95	$340,629 33

ASSETS.

Government securities and state stocks, &c.	$318,550 44
Bonds and mortgages	60,012 55
Annuity investments	308,480 32
Reversions	33,886 17
Advances on Company's policies	114,618 39
Present value of policies with other companies	30,566 09
Value of furniture, fixtures, &c.	20,064 05
Dividends due on stocks and bonds	5,666 66
Debts due from agencies $37,810 19; Cash and bills on hand 42,688 76	80,498 95
Total	$1,031,276 13
Uncalled capital	2,820,000 95
Total	$3,851,276 07

Office No. 65 Wall-st.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

Office of the Housatonic Railroad Co., Bridgeport, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, ROWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, ROWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 6 PER CENT. CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until THURSDAY, July 16, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of "Central Park Fund Stock, of the City of New-York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the sale of the State Arsenals in New-York and Albany, to provide for the purchase of the New-York Arsenal property in New-York, by the City of New-York, and for the appropriation of the proceeds of such sale," passed April 15, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 17, 1857. The said stock will consist of two thousand seven hundred and fifty shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of July, in the year 1898. The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share; the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit. Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed: "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York." A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, June 26, 1857.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 20 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 26, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.
CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 18 William-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 20th day of July. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Vallecello Silver Mining Company will be held at No. 229 Broadway, room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to consider the Report of the Directors, calling an installment of $2,500 per vara, 5 per cent on the capital stock, for the purpose of meeting present necessities, procuring additional machinery, and carrying on the operations of the mines. J. N. REYNOLDS, President.

Office Panama Railroad Co., No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1857.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company, on and after that date. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 7th of July inclusive.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, on the corner of Pine and William sts., on THURSDAY, the 16th day of July, at 1 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee appointed at a meeting held at the above-named place on the 9th inst.
WM. CHAUNCEY, Chairman.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE TOLEDO, Wabash and Western Railroad are requested, immediately, to send their names and address, with a statement of the nature of their interest, to the subscriber at No. 10 Old-slip, New-York, for the information of the Committee appointed at a recent meeting.
WM. CHAUNCEY, Chairman.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

TO SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND PARTIES HAVING TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST.—CORNING & CO., No 63 Wall-st., offer for sale on favorable terms $150,000 of the Brooklyn 6 per cent. permanent Water Loan.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND BUILDERS.—GRIFFITH'S PATENT SCREW PROPELLER.—The attention of steamboat owners and builders is particularly invited to the great superiority of GRIFFITH'S PROPELLER over all others used in the propulsion of steam vessels. Many and various experiments have been made to test this Propeller against the very best, and in all cases it has come off victorious. It can be set to any desired pitch; is more efficient for a given surface of blade; causes little or no vibration to the stern of the vessel; gives high results for the amount of power applied, and offers but little resistance when the vessel is under sail only. Terms for its introduction are liberal. For further information, apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
Sole Agent for United States,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

JONES' & CROWELL'S IMPROVED PLANER—WOODWORTH'S OUTDONE.—On exhibition, at Bennett's rooms, over the New-Haven Railroad Freight Depôt, on Franklin, between Centre and Elm sts., an Improved Planer, in which economy and utility are admirably combined, by which plank or boards, from six inches to one-eighth of an inch can be planed, jointed, grooved, tongued, or mouldings cut with great speed and accuracy, adjustable to any thickness of board or plank while in motion, an unparalleled qualification, in operation daily. Call and see it. Patent in progress. Rights negotiated. Machines made to order. Office No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., room No. 20.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
New-York, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and less than $500, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 20th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank. Interest not drawn out will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Office of Continental Insurance Co., New-York, July 8, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst. on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and scrip will be issued on the 1st of August to POLICY HOLDERS for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.

The Directors have also declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the STOCKHOLDERS on and after the 14th inst.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., July 13, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 20th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 397 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

Watertown and Rome Railroad Co., Treasurer's Office, Watertown, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders, whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, Canal-st., in that City.
E. B. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

Mariners' Savings Institution, Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have declared a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and five (5) on larger sums, payable after Wednesday, 12th inst. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New-York, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the transfer books, this day.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, June 30, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of July next. By order
R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
New-York, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Great Western Buildings, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., New-York, July 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 11. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, office No. 74 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., payable on 9th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
New-York, July 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date.
J. R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

Office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

Office of the Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-street, New-York, July 13, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company has THIS DAY declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable August 1.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 6th of July next.
June 26, 1857. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati, July 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company was declared this day, payable on the 22d inst., in the City of New-York.
G. W. RICE, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-lawlyW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.
jy11,'55-lawlyW*

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK—SIXTH-av., Waverley-place.—July interest, 1857.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and upon all sums above $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours on and after the 20th inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.
WM. MANDEVILLE, President.
W. R. VERMILYE, JOHN RANDALL, } Secretaries.

BANK FOR SAVINGS—NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.—Under the provision of the by-laws, the Trustees have directed an interest to be paid to the depositors for the last six months, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositors as principal.
JAS. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 433 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

Continental Bank, [illegible]

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks and Others, No. 516 Broadway, July 9, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE, THIS DAY, PURSUANT to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st of December last, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of five per cent. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th July. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 11th will draw interest from the 1st. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made on or before 11th July will bear interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500; and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice Pres't's.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE IRVING SAVINGS Institution have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last 3 and 6 months ending June 30, 1857, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, 20th July. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July will draw interest from the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Phenix Bank, New-York, July 1, 1857.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS AND Inspectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to 15th July.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	135,50[illegible]
Total	$335,50[illegible]

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 20 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John B. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	R. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Baisange,	William Verdon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	R. T. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
R. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbott,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st., July 6, 1857.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION held this day at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors for the year ensuing:

DIRECTORS.

ISAAC O. BARKER,	JOHN W. KETCHAM,
O. W. WOODFORD,	M. STEPHENSON,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,	JACOB MILLER,
JOHN H. BOWIE,	JOSEPH WHITFIELD,
GEO. J. HAMILTON,	HARRISON HALL,
JAMES Y. WATKINS,	WILLIAM SIMPSON,
DAVID H. McALPIN,	JAMES L. STEWART,
SAMUEL RAYNER,	JOHN PETTIGREW,
JOHN ROBINSON,	CHAS. D. BAILEY,
THOMAS WALLACE,	JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM PEET,	A. S. SCRIBNER,
MERRIT H. SMITH, Jr.,	W. H. ADAMS,
JOHN ASH,	EDWIN A. HOPKINS,
JONATHAN PURDY,	JOSEPH ROSE,
GEORGE H. PURSER,	WILSON SMALL,
JOHN R. SIMPSON,	EDGAR M. CRAWFORD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN W. KETCHAM, Esq., Vice-President.

This Company, with a cash capital of $200,000, and a surplus of over $50,000, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

Office of the Republic Fire Insurance Co., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash at their office NO. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 16 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Geo. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE.—Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through 30 feet of flues, and the cold air is conveyed to all the heated surface. There is no downward draft, and no damper openings. It can be cleaned in five minutes. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and salesroom No. 369 Broadway, corner of White-st., New-York.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin. Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

OWNER WANTED—FOR A LOT OF ABOUT six tons soap-stone, which was forwarded from Huntington, Massachusetts, about three months since, consigned R. WHEELER, N. Y. This lot of stone will be sold to pay charges if not called for on or before the 15th instant. FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent Connecticut River Railroad Line, Pier No. 25 Peck-slip, New-York.
New-York, July 6, 1857.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root combined and concentrated in their utmost strength and efficacy. It speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone, and imbues with healthful impulse the entire organization.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, langor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Depôt No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, [illegible]; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S, take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer—thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

WHAT IS THE REASON?—THE UNPRECEDENTED good health of our City and its astonishing freedom from diarrhœa, cholera and similar complaints, is due, in the opinion of the most enlightened of the medical faculty, to the general use of that great French preventive remedy, the Cholera Cognac Bitters. It is a well known fact that the majority of households throughout the States are never without this most excellent panacea; for not merely is it an instantaneous relief to the suffering, and an infallible and speedy cure for all stomach ailments, but it is also a delicious Summer beverage and an unfailing preventive against disease. S. STEINFELD, of No. 70 Nassau-st., New-York City, is the sole Agent for the United States. The Bitters can be obtained of him, wholesale and retail, as well as of all respectable druggists throughout the country.

RICORD, VELPEAU, CIVIALE, ACTON, COWLING, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—30th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures; cloth, $1.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c., at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address letters to Box No. 344 New-York Post-Office. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, Mercury, Atlas, Police Gazette, &c.*

A "PRIVATE TREATISE" ON THE CURE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, &c.—In the plainest words, this little volume gives the treatment and directions of a physician of immense experience. By this it will be seen there is no occasion to make known the subject to a second person, while those whose complaint continues on from month to month, may see at once the reason of it. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 30 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 869 Post-Office. Consultation hours till 1 and after 6.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, A Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner John-st.; T. T. GREEN, corner 13th-st. and Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private disease with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye that have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." 50 Canal-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR.—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

CANCERS CURED.—DR. TRALL, NO. 15 Laight-st., New-York, cures cancerous affections in a short time. This treatment occasions little or no pain, and so renovates the system that the disease will not return.

DR. MORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERTAIN prevalent disease without internal medicines. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, Nos. 192 Broadway, 274 Grand-st., and 363 Hudson-st.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 451 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ⅓ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight and painted with the Patent Cement Roof Paint. One coat equal to 5 of common paint; price 1 cent per square foot. Apply at No. 228 Fulton-st., basement.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—MORRIS KETCHUM, [illegible] ROWE, and THOMAS BELKNAP, Jr., against SAMUEL T. TISDALE.—Summons for a money demand on contract. To Samuel T. Tisdale: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 26 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred dollars, with interest from the 20th day of May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June, 1857.
[illegible] KETCHUM, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the [illegible] day of June, 1857. [illegible] KETCHUM, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiffs.
je[illegible]-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNING C. TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of TUCKER, COOPER & CO., No. [illegible] South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1857.
RICHARD SANDS TUCKER, AQUILA G. STOUT, SIDNEY MASON, } Executors.
ja14-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF SOLOMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ROPER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of [illegible], No. 33 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the nineteenth day of January next. Dated July 13, 1857.
CAROLINE ROPER, Administratrix.
jy15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. DOTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the [illegible] of LEWIS DOTY, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1857.
MARTHA A. DOTY, Administratrix.
ap22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible], late of the City of New-[illegible] [illegible] Dated [illegible]
ab[illegible]-law6mW

PUBLIC NOTICES.

State of New-York—Secretary's Office, Albany, April 30, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company," to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.
E. P. STANTON,
Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 3, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed for two weeks.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 25, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is further postponed to the [illegible] day of July next.
E. P. STANTON,
Deputy Secretary of State,
And Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, July 14, 1857.

PAYMENT OF POLICE.—THE MEMBERS of the old Police force (disbanded on the [illegible] of July,) who were appointed previous to May 1, 1857, and who have not joined the Metropolitan Police, will be paid according to the terms of the Comptroller's notice of July 9. The Wards will be paid at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY, July 15.
At 10 o'clock, Wards First and Second.
At 12 o'clock, Wards Third and Fourth.
At 2 o'clock, Wards Fifth and Sixth.
At 4 o'clock, Wards Seventh and Eighth.

FRIDAY, July 17.
At 10 o'clock, Wards Nine and Ten.
At 12 o'clock, Wards Eleven and Twelve.
At 2 o'clock, Wards Thirteen and Fourteen.
At 4 o'clock, Wards Fifteen and Sixteen.

SATURDAY, July 18.
At 10 o'clock, Wards Seventeen and Eighteen.
At 12 o'clock, Wards Nineteen and Twenty.
At 2 o'clock, Wards Twenty-first and Twenty-second.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Croton Aqueduct Department, July [illegible], 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
R. C. HANCE, Register.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
New-York, July 1, 1857. JAMES ALBRO, JOHN W. HOYT.

JOHN W. HOYT, having associated with himself as copartners EDWARD GRIFFITH and ROBERT E. JONES, under the firm of JOHN W. HOYT & CO., will continue the manufacture of Floor Oil-Cloths, at Elizabeth, N. J., and the sale of Oil-Cloths, of every description, on the premises No. 74 John-st., and Nos. 58 and 60 Platt-st., New-York.
New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
New-York, July 1, 1857. JAMES ALBRO, JOHN W. HOYT.

The subscriber will continue the manufacture of floor oil-cloths at his works, Elizabeth, N. J. Messrs. ROBINS, POWELL & CO., No. 33 Broadway, New-York, and No. 120 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, are sole agents for sale of oil-cloths of my manufacture. JAMES ALBRO.
Elizabeth, N. J., July 1, 1857.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
New-York, July 1, 1857.

PROPOSALS.

Croton Aqueduct Office, New-York, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 18th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:
63,364 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
10,000 cubic yards of puddle.
650,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
285,600 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,900 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
850 cubic yards of concrete.
850 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
324,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re-let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until July 24th, for painting the main building of Ward School No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick sts. For specifications apply at the office of the hall of the Board of Education, or to either of the undersigned Committee on Building and Furniture of Board School Officers of the Fifth Ward.
A. L. DECAMP, No. 213 Front-st.
JAS. B. DUPIGNAC, No. 3 Lispenard-st.
WILLIAM KEMBLE, No. 24 Beach-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A NAPOLEON MORGAN SORREL colt, 15¾ hands high, with long mane and tail; he is very stylish, a perfect saddle-horse and kind in all harness. He was just brought in from the country and has had but little driving; no training whatever for speed; he can, however, show considerable speed and will undoubtedly make a very fast trotter. Can be seen for two days at C. CARLL'S livery stable, 19 Water-st., near Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn. Price $300.

SUMMER CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT two-seat light carriage, for one or two horses, with pole and shafts; the top covers both seats, or can be turned back entirely out of the way. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at C. BEARDSLEY'S Carriage Factory, corner Broadway and 27th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE STORMING OF STONEY POINT.—The spacious steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., on THURSDAY MORNING, 16th inst., at 7 o'clock, for Grassy Point, arriving in time to join the celebration for Stoney Point. Persons attending the celebration can return to New-York the same evening by the favorite steamer *Metamora*.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

[illegible] stated by Mr. HAY to have been as follows: The factory had been closed during most of the day, as well as the stores generally in that vicinity, in anticipation that a riot might break out at any moment. About 5½ o'clock several gentlemen, among whom was known to Mr. HAY, were standing on the corner of Greenwich and Second street, when they heard a crowd of Germans approaching with threatening demonstrations. Mr. HAY was at that moment in the office door of the factory, and the foremen in an adjoining storage house, nor halted till they had passed through the building, and escaped by way of the Second-street Cemetery, or a butcher shop, on Greenwich-street.

At all events, Mr. HAY says he did not see them [illegible] the infuriated rabble rushed forward, [illegible] they reached the factory door it was found to be locked. Mr. HAY, [illegible] made an attempt to reason with them, and, as his German porter tried to explain to them, but to no purpose. It seems they suspected one or more policemen had taken refuge in the factory, and that its proprietors wanted to harbor them. Finally Mr. HAY conferenced with those inside and directed them to unlock the door, which was done, and numbers rushed in in search of the officers. It was about time they went out again, for the key was then turned on them a second time. They became very much enraged at this and commenced pouring upon the windows and doors a shower of stones and brickbats. Several shots were also fired, but none did any damage, except that the door was shattered by a shot from a pistol placed at the keyhole. Mr. HAY sent to the Seventeenth Ward Station-House, and also to White-street for police assistance, but meantime the crowd had gradually dispersed, having damaged the factory to the amount of $200. At the time of this attack there were about 60 hands inside the building, which Mr. HAY thinks was force enough to have arrested the rioters if the attempt had been made. But he refrained from taking such a step, being unwilling to risk the loss of lives.

NOT A BLUE—A CARD.

MR. EDITOR: In your paper of the 10th inst. I notice an account of my arrest as one of the Blues. Such is not the case; I was standing in the Door of my parents residence 124 Seventh st. when hearing the discharge of pistols in Tompkins Square I crossed to the spot to ascertain the Cause of firing, & on my Return was accosted by By the police and a party unknown to me One of them arrested me in the Square But I was honorably Discharged the following morning By Justice Brennan. Yours, JAS. H. HOPKINS.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—July 14.

Before Justices Osborne and Flanderau.

The usual number of petit larceny and assault and battery cases were tried. One or two rioters, engaged in the less serious disturbances which have taken place recently, were convicted. One of them received a heavy sentence. There was a large number of Metropolitan Policemen in Court, summoned to testify in these cases.

Michael Welsh was engaged in the riot in Jackson-street on the Fourth of July. Officer Thomas Sesers, of the Thirteenth District Police, entered the combat in which was fully substantiated. *Judge Osborne*—The testimony against you is conclusive; Welsh, we sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months, and fine you $50.

Rachel Martin pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery committed on John Hedden, No. 241 Seventh-street, July 8. She was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

Johanna Bush stole a dress—value $4—that belonged to Mary McNaney, No. 155 Church-street, July 8. She was caught with it on her, sitting on the steps of the Tombs, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

William Johnson made an attempt to pick the pocket of Janette Robinson, in Attorney-street, July 11. She caught his hand in her pocket, grasping her purse-manade, which contained 25 cents. The Judge thought there were no extenuating circumstances in this case, found him guilty, and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for 3 months—the largest penalty that could be inflicted for an attempt at larceny.

Matthew McNamara assaulted Officer Henry W. Gale, No. 16 White-street, policeman of the Fifth Precinct, July 12. The officer had held of another man whom he had arrested, and McNamara attempted to rescue him, and charged upon the policeman with a knife. He was found guilty and remanded, to be examined on another charge of felony.

Geo. W. Seaton committed an assault and battery on Lewis Lane, No. 11 Elizabeth-street, July 11. "You're an old offender," said Judge OSBORNE, "and we sentence you to the Penitentiary for 6 months."

Thomas Ryder was arraigned on two complaints. He stole a quantity of cotton, worth $2, July 3, from the schooner *Queen of the South*, lying at Pier No. 50 East River. William W. Keff was the complainant, and Ryder was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months. The second charge, assault and battery, was entered by Catharine Ryan, No. 1 Columbia-street, committed June 8. He was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Edward Hare *alias* English, was accused by James Mahon, keeper of a house of ill-fame, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, of stealing $1 22 in gold and silver coin. Mahon did not appear and the prisoner was discharged.

Henry Sparis and George Scheremos stole $2 worth of hoe from Deobold Milman, No. 1 Worth-street, July 6, and they were sent to the Penitentiary for 2 months each.

Edward Ritter assaulted Jacob Koehle, No. 42 Stanton-street, with his fists, July 11. The witness said he struck him because he didn't pay him some money which he demanded. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

John Commody, a boy, was next brought to the bar. Enoch Cheesebrough said he stole a quantity of cotton July 10. *Judge Osborne*—Boy, what do you do for a living? Are you a cotton retailer? *Prisoner*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborne*—Well, you're one of these dock prowlers, I suppose. *Judge Wood*—(not on the bench)—He has been here before; he's an old offender. *Judge Osborne*—Well, we find him guilty and sentence him to the House of Refuge.

Richard Jennings, a great broad-shouldered young man, was charged with striking his mother, Ellen Jennings, July 11, at No. 19 Cherry-street. Judge FLANDREAU asked his mother if he was in the habit of beating her. *Witness*—Oh, no, never; He's the best boy ever was, your Honor. He won't do so any more, your Honor. *Judge Osborne*—Well, we find you guilty of an assault and battery on your poor old mother, Jennings. You ought to be ashamed to strike her—a great, stout man like you. We discharge you at her request; but I want you to understand that this would not be the *finale* of a case like this if she did not request us to let you off. Sentence is suspended. You can go.

Charles H. Noble was a large negro man, not particularly handsome. "He'd make a good figure-head," said Judge FLANDREAU. James Hughes, also colored, charged him with assault and battery, but did not appear to prosecute him. Both parties lived at No. [illegible] Thomas-street. *Judge Osborne*—Well, you're a bad lot over there. You're discharged—(to the prisoner)—you can go. Mary Bennet also was discharged for the same cause. Hannah Chedlis had charged her with stealing a skirt and other articles, all worth $4 11, from No. 24 Howard-street, July 11.

William Kinley pleaded guilty to stealing some bank bills and silver coin from Robert Waltz, of West Farms, Westchester County, July 12. *Judge Osborne*—What excuse have you got to offer, Kinley? *Prisoner*—Well, I was high at the time. *Judge*—Oh! we find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

Philip O'Rourke was charged with purloining a basket and shovel, July 7. James Eldridge, No. 144 East Thirty-eighth-street, of the Twenty-first Ward Police, was the complainant, but failed to appear, and the prisoner was discharged.

James Tagne and Martin Miller were brought up on the complaint of John Higgins, No. 217 Clinton-street. Higgins was going along the street at 2 o'clock in the morning, July 11, when these men came up to him and took from him a breast pin and some money, value $8 50. The witness said they did it very quietly, and did not misuse him. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, no, of course not. They knew too much for that. They were not going to be sent to State's Prison for a brass breastpin. The offence was fully proved. *Judge Osborne*—In this case a larceny was committed at 2 o'clock in the morning, a very unusual hour. It is very probable that if this man had made any resistance, you would have been sent up on a much more serious charge. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 6 months each.

Thomas Goodwin was arraigned, charged with riot and an assault and battery on officer Abraham H. Dixon, of the Eighteenth Police Precinct, on the 4th of July. The officer said there were about one hundred people fighting in the Bowery, and he went into the crowd and tried to stop it. He attempted to arrest Goodwin, who was fighting, when he and some others attacked him, choking him and throw him [illegible] he would not be [illegible] guilty. Mr. Dixon [illegible] Goodwin [illegible] Mr. Dixon [illegible] Goodwin [illegible] Mr. Dixon [illegible] Goodwin [illegible]